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NOTICE: The next article in the Higher Schools series will appear on 28 March and will be on Westminster.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Chamberlain has done everything to prevent his return being theatrical. Even at the Mansion House yesterday his answer to the cheering was a plain straightforward statement of his hopes, which are high, and the broader issues of his tour; and his speeches on Thursday in the House in answer to his first catechism were crisp and businesslike. After putting Mr. Bryce right on the object of his journey, which was solely to enable him to get personal knowledge of a critical and intricate subject, he took the occasion of the debate to explain his views on the future government of the two countries and the question of labour in the mines. He agrees with the Boer generals that the colonies are not yet ready to govern themselves. In the interval while they are settling down into stability, elective municipal bodies will be established in certain towns; and the whole colony will be governed by a legislative council, for which the British Government will select a certain number of members, representative of the different interests in the colony. As the colonies "find themselves", these selected members will gradually give place to elected members; and when this period of development is complete representative government with first become possible.

On the question of the natives and of labour in the mines Mr. Chamberlain seems to have made up his mind on several important details. He considers a heavier taxation of natives necessary. They are less heavily taxed now than under the Boer government and they could fairly be asked to bear a greater burden; but it would have been wiser to separate this obligation to pay for benefits received from the question of so-called forced labour. There is now a deficiency of over half a million native workers. It is caused partly by the plethora of agricultural work, partly by the folly of the mine owners in reducing wages immediately the war was over. It is Mr. Chamberlain's opinion that if things were made more pleasant for the natives, as at Kimberley, the deficiency in labour would steadily be

supplied. It is interesting that the Foreign Office has allowed 1,000 natives to be recruited from Central Africa.

The ill-conceived attack on the Army Estimates helped to smooth the passage of the Navy. The majorities were overwhelming and no single point in Mr. Arnold-Forster's admirably lucid explanation was effectively attacked. Of course a protest was raised against the increase of the £3,000,000 odd in the estimates, but it was entirely unsupported. Mr. Arnold-Forster himself spoke with regret of the need of expenditure but the mere figures of the naval programme of Russia and America are a convincing proof that the large increase in matériel is anything but excessive, if we are to maintain that degree of naval superiority which has become one of the few established principles of British foreign policy. A few naval critics have denied the need of the corresponding increase in the personnel, on the ground that a large reserve is unnecessary because in war the loss of matériel is always greatly in excess of personnel. But a policy which is founded on loss of warships is not likely to find wide approval in insular minds. It is a remarkable proof of the thoroughness of Lord Selborne's proposals that though his preliminary statement, to which nothing has been added, was published more than a week before the debate no single technical flaw was exposed, or suggested, even by Mr. Bowles. Educational authorities are exercised over the extreme youth of the navy candidates and fear the effect on a boy of being put to special work at the age of thirteen: and this point of view was perhaps not enough discussed. As under the new scheme a large number of boys will be rejected after a year at Osborne, where they will learn no Latin, the loss of that year is likely to be a serious obstacle to rejected boys getting into other schools.

It has become quite impossible to discuss any question of naval expenditure apart from colonial contributions. Mr. Chamberlain expressed himself strongly at the Colonial Conference. He spoke yet more categorically in South Africa. But Natal and Cape Colony, minute as their contributions are, are greatly in advance of other colonies. Australia is still haggling over a contribution of an extra £30,000, when the increase on the naval estimates is between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000; and Canada prefers to give nothing at all. The work of the fleet is above all else imperial. The navy must be big because the Empire is antipodean to itself. Supposing for a moment that Canada were a separate country she would be forced, especially as her wheat export increases, to keep a considerable fleet to

defend her merchantmen; and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintains that Canada is doing her full duty in imperial defence by building railways, most of which were made possible by English capital. Mr. Arnold-Forster spoke with restraint of the excessive burden put upon England, but he made it unmistakably clear that the Admiralty cannot continue to accept with equanimity the idea that almost the whole burden of supporting the defence of the Empire should rest on this small part of it.

The United States Senate has ratified the Panama Bill, evidently against its will. The successful pressure put upon it will no doubt be remembered against President Roosevelt by the members. He summoned an extra session, against advice, solely for the purpose of putting the issue directly before the Senate and so preventing the excuses for postponements which were being organised. Public feeling in the States is violently devoted to the Panama scheme, which is looked on as redounding to the national honour and it is generally felt that the canal will give the States "a pull", as they say there, over the nations. No doubt it will; and the Senate, which by a breach of faith abrogated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, should in their own interests have been content with the dishonesty of that success. Mr. Hay himself has reason to be proud that he has probably succeeded in persuading Colombia to do gracefully what she would have been forced into. His success is not the less, though we may believe of him that his personal satisfaction is, because his first treaty was ruined. In reading of the completion of the treaty one cannot but regret that once again France has lost the honour of fulfilling schemes that the superior genius of her people invented.

The Argentine Republic has been explaining itself. Its notes to America on the Monroe doctrine had been misunderstood by the world at large. Between the Argentine and Venezuela there is no other resemblance than that both are South American republics; and the only reason why the Argentine expressed a theoretic rebellion against the method of settlement in the Venezuelan affair was a dislike of the principle that the non-payment of debts, except in a case of bad faith, was properly punishable by armed intervention. The inference is left that if an improper punishment was inflicted on a South American republic, it was the duty of the United States to interfere. This explanatory manifesto ended with a loud eulogy of the honesty and good faith of England; and with unintentional satire quoted Mr. Bryce as a typical English supporter of the Monroe doctrine. The ethical compliments may be returned. English capital, which has been freely expended in the Argentine, has not been endangered for some time by political trickery or economic weakness. But the excellence of our reciprocal relations makes it the more strange that this formal adherence of the Argentine to a corollary of the Monroe dogma should have been advertised at this season. It should be obvious even to politicians that when the States voluntarily became what is called a world power by the capture of the Philippines President Monroe's political philosophy went by the board.

There was some reasonable ground for the view that the contumacious attitude of the Turkish and native troops along the Aden-Yemen frontier was timed to interfere as much as might be with our campaign against the Mullah. The present aggression is the last of a series of efforts to force forward the boundaries of Turkish South Arabia. The efforts reached a climax three years ago, when we had to eject the Turks from El Dareja in our Protectorate. This year again the position had grown so critical that the officer commanding the forces accompanying the boundary commission telegraphed for more troops. Two detachments of Indian troops are on the way and the addition will bring the British force up to nearly 5,000 men. The strengthening of the force has not failed of its effect. "Fresh instructions" have been sent from Constantinople to the Ottoman Boundary Commissioner and it is expected that an *iradé* will be soon issued, which will remove the present difficulties in the demarcation. There is a distinct resemblance between the organisation of this little trouble and the Sultan's action in the

Koweyt affair. He is perhaps not discouraged by some of the Powers to irritate Great Britain when the chance offers. But in Arabia as in Persia the nagging serves the purpose of keeping us awake.

In the debate in the Reichstag on Thursday Count Von Bülow, in answer to a perhaps prearranged list of questions, covered in his speech the whole field of German foreign politics. His speech seems to have been as graceful as usual, but it is not reported of him that he obeyed his Kaiser's latest prohibition against the exile of the verb to the end of the sentence. It was not altogether his own fault that the German Chancellor was less interesting than M. Delcassé last week. He had to deal with the past—Venezuela and the renewal of the Triple Alliance and the Russo-Austrian Note—not with developing situations. But it was a weakness not shared by M. Delcassé that he devoted such space to the foreign press. It concerns a Foreign Minister only so far as it indicates—often very wrongly—the trend of public opinion. The mistake was the greater as the chief point he made was the absolute amity between the German Government and the Governments of Italy, America and Great Britain. As to the Triple Alliance he confessed, more ingenuously than diplomatically, that none of the three allies was very keen about it; and we may accept and be grateful for Germany's desire to maintain the peace of Europe. As Germany has frequently disclaimed any progressive policy in the Balkan States Count von Bülow was hardly likely to have any news; and he did not allow his smooth politeness to Russia to be ruffled by any allusion to Russian anger at the employment of German officers in Macedonia. After all, perhaps the most remarkable part of the debate was the absence of essential criticism.

If variety of interpretation is proof of obscurity the Tsar's manifesto was more than Delphic. The obscurity perhaps was not unintentional. The one vigorous attack made on the manifesto has been delivered by M. Jaurès who is of the school that the manifesto was designed to please. He is also one of the few who have hit the central point. There is not the vestige of a tendency towards democracy or the participation of the people in the rule of the country throughout the document; nor was there meant to be. Nothing short of a revolution, for which Russia is certainly not ready, would make possible the summoning of a States-General; and it would be madness in the Emperor to make the suggestion. Politically the manifesto is empty; socially its regulations must depend solely on how the provincial councils, to which the manifesto promises a certain initiative in the reform of village constitutions, take their mission. M. Jaurès probably expressed a personal desire rather than an expectation when he asserted that the councils would pronounce the reforms useless unless attended by a measure of "political emancipation". It is nevertheless true that when consulted in the course of last year about the means of arresting agricultural depression, they expressed themselves very succinctly on the necessity of administrative reform.

The French Chamber has voted that M. Combes' speech on the French associations be placarded—posted should have been a better word—all over France; and the Chamber by a majority of 43 passed the Government's proposal—a smaller majority than the Ministry have had yet. The vote only affects the procedure. The applications are to be classed and each class is to be voted on in the bulk. It is considered by M. Combes the most direct method of making quite sure that injustice is done in individual cases. The ostensible principle was that they "all nurse the same counter-revolutionary hopes" and constitute "a living denial of the fundamental principles of modern society". This ludicrously empty generalisation and this vote on the method of procedure are the sole result of three days' debating. The speeches were not remarkable but they showed the intensity of the hostility not only to the brutality of the proposals but to M. Combes as instrument. The contrast between this placarded speech of M. Combes and the gentle assurance of M. Waldeck-Rousseau a year ago has been noted even by his

supporters and before next week's debate M. Waldeck-Rousseau is expected to make some attempt to square his professions with those of his instrument. He will hardly be either so just or so unwise.

Turning to English affairs, Mr. Whitaker Wright's arrest in America took place in circumstances which give some colour to his protests that he was not "a fugitive from justice" in any but a technical sense. But that does not imply that he intends to return under compulsion; he will fight the extradition proceedings up to the Supreme Court, and take advantage of every legal defence, such as his American citizenship—and then return a free man to face a prosecution which he professes to treat as an impossible proceeding dictated only by private malice. The necessary extradition papers have been forwarded from this country; and in any case the matter would not be finished under several months, even apart from the delay arising through what seems to be the rather serious illness of Mr. Wright, who remains in prison, bail having been refused.

Never has there been a S. Patrick's day such as Tuesday last. We shall soon be cutting men and women for evading the privilege of wearing the green. The whole of London seemed to be buying bunches of the shamrock, which has been developed from an emblem into a recognised addition to the Irish export trade. The Queen again presented bunches of shamrock to the Irish Guards; the House of Lords selected the day for passing the Irish Bank Holiday Bill, and a most successful gathering was collected at Londonderry House to promote Irish Industries. Speakers also in many parts of England devoted themselves to optimistic speeches on the position in Ireland. Perhaps the best review of the situation was made by Mr. John Redmond at Liverpool. His description of the last two Irish Land Acts as at the same time a magnificent success and an elaborate failure hits the mark and is an unusually generous confession. One may put aside as necessary rhetorical flourishes his allusions to the splendid work of the "united" Irish party in the House; and his view of the industrial prosperity of Ireland was at least anticipatory. But all this zeal for the wearing of shamrock and this mutual concession between Irish and English speakers goes for a good deal if we contrast it with the want of such sentiment through Irish history. No "Punch" has before found occasion to represent the Prime Minister as S. Patrick himself. But will the Bill when it comes increase or dissipate this general atmosphere of friendship?

The figures in the bye-election at Rye showed a turn-over in favour of the Liberal candidate only less than at Woolwich. There has been some wild talk about both the effect and cause of this Ministerial defeat. The gobemouches have been talking as if the Government would be turned out of office in a week or two and as if bye-elections had not stimulated oppositions from the beginning of representative government. One peculiarly perverted critic has put down Mr. Boyle's defeat to a telegram from Mr. Brodrick, but the election was not fought on the army estimates. Probably the Licensing Act had as much to do with the figures as anything. The extraordinary activity of the licensing magistrates is put down in the popular mind as a corollary to the Licensing Bill with which it has nothing to do; and no doubt many representatives of the licensing trade are temporarily irritated. There were also reasons of personal feeling, of which everyone who worked in the constituency is aware, which induced many who helped to add at the last election to Colonel Brookfield's majority to vote on the other side. At the same time the figures are indicative of a sense of weariness which staleness and flaccidity in the Government have brought on. It is also a sure sign of the times that those papers which exist by interpreting public opinion have suddenly devoted themselves to attacks on the Government policy in all departments.

Licensing law has been the topic of speeches by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Balfour, and there has been a correspondence on the subject between Sir Ralph Littler, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Middle-

sex, and Mr. Arthur Chamberlain one of the Justices of Birmingham. It is a matter of very great importance to the Government, as it is certain that unless legislation is introduced as a counter-stroke to the action of the magistrates at the late Brewster Sessions, the weight of the liquor interest will be directed against the Government. From this point of view it is particularly unfortunate that last year's Licensing Act seems to be associated in many people's minds with the outburst of zeal for the withholding of licences. But this is a complete misapprehension; and the Justices have been applying, rightly or wrongly, the principles of cases settled long before the most recent Licensing Act. The Birmingham and Farnham magistrates did several years ago what nobody in the trade thought any Bench would ever think of doing, but the decision of the Court of Appeal in their favour was never taken to the House of Lords.

Between teetotallers and publicans there is absolute irreconcilability on the mode of compensation. It is said by the former that a fund formed by taxing surviving licences is the most that the trade can expect, and that if they object to this they can insure their interest. Such a fund could not be described as a compensation scheme in any proper sense of the word and it is impossible, as Sir Ralph Littler says, if licences are to be confiscated on the scale of Birmingham where five hundred licences are to be abolished. The insurance plan has no pretence of being compensation, and the heavy premiums would only be another way of expressing the fact of confiscation. There is undoubtedly a case for compensation, but not on the large scale which would be necessary if licences were suppressed wholesale as the justices have been doing and are threatening to do. The process would have to be carried out gradually, or the burden on the localities which would have to bear it would be as oppressive as confiscation is on brewers and publicans.

The Lord Chancellor explained to the House of Lords that while the refusal of renewals is in the discretion of justices, and that misconduct is not the only ground of refusal, it would be illegal to refuse otherwise than on inquiry into each particular house. But this is a question of fact, and the Quarter Sessions when the time comes may in most cases follow the example of the Quarter Sessions which upheld the findings of the Farnham magistrates. It is therefore easy to understand that brewers and publicans are alike alarmed at the prospect which amounts to preventing any claim for compensation on grounds of equity, apart from the letter of the law, being secured to them. Mr. Balfour protested against the Government being blamed for not inserting a compensation clause in last year's Act, as it would have been impossible to pass the Bill at all, if the question of compensation had been raised. But he expressed unreservedly the opinion that what has happened amounts to confiscation of property, and, without committing himself to the course the Government might take, declared that Parliament and the Government could not be indifferent to the situation that had arisen.

The Liberal party has scarcely lost by the death of Mr. William Sproston Caine as it would have some years ago when he was in great fighting trim. Mr. Caine was an unpolished man—to Camborne perhaps a little reminiscent in this of his penultimate predecessor there—who grated on sensitive people but there was the ring of sincerity about him that one liked, and he would take as well as give the hard word with heartiness. He had the defects of his good qualities. The fault in his speeches lay in their matter and their manner. Mr. Caine sat latterly for Camborne, but we prefer to associate him rather with Clapham than with Cornwall.

Mr. T. G. Bowles' white duck trousers and Colonel Lockwood's kummerbund, long exploited with good results by the leading writer of Parliamentary "sketches", are threadbare as a political topic; so apparently are Mr. Chamberlain's orchids and his eyeglass, for these have hardly been mentioned on the occasion of his home-coming and civic Progress. The stuff served out,

however, has included the usual reference to his sphinx-like expression. An exasperated reader of reports might wish that the Sphinx had never been discovered. Of course he was found to be "bronzed", too; in one London paper it was stated that he was "remarkably bronzed". "Our Lady Reporter" waited outside the House. There was a cry of "There he is", and much pushing, followed by a disappointed "No, it's only Austen!" At last the great man came. The policeman on guard welcomed him, and he "looked pleased". When Mr. Chamberlain had passed into the House the policeman himself became an object of interest, and nobody thought of questioning the purity of his English when he remarked—the words were taken down and printed in several editions—"I expect he's glad to be back again".

Within the House, the excitement was tense. Mr. Chamberlain, we may read, "appeared gratified" when "the Right Hon. gentleman" was greeted with a loud "hear, hear". When the "flush" caused by the cheers had faded from his face, "the Right Hon. gentleman's complexion returned more nearly to its natural hue". The Opposition tried to counter a little with Mr. Crooks, but even they, not to be out of fashion, put up Mr. John Ellis, the *vir pietate gravis* of their side, with his solemn "Perhaps I may be allowed to congratulate the Right Honourable, &c." No minister has been worth mentioning since Mr. Chamberlain returned. It is doubtful whether a complete inventory of the underwear of any other member of the Cabinet, should the laundress be induced to make it out for the new journalist, would be worth printing just now. The Prime Minister's golf and bridge scarcely count. But his turn will come again. It was only last week that in Mr. Chamberlain's Midland organ there was a description of Mr. Balfour strolling down Ludgate Hill, looking into a bookseller's window and stopping to yawn over the contents of a newspaper poster. This is one of the few complimentary things that have been written even unconsciously of late about the Prime Minister.

"Unique alike in her knowledge of the world, her cosmopolitanism, her resplendent wit, her inbred distinction". Who is this? Probably a Frenchwoman, Madame de Staël? Madame Récamier? Possibly the Princess de Lamballe? Not at all: this is John Oliver Hobbes. Who says so? Her publisher. Where? On the outside of one of her books. Which? The School for Sensibility—no, for Saints. What price? Sixpence. Proh! pudor. It is not pleasant to be damned with faint praise; but to be damned with butter! We hope Mrs. Craigie will refrain from murdering Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Markets generally were exceedingly dull this week, and business confined within narrow limits. There has been a heavy demand for money, which accounts for the fact that the directors of the Bank of England found it necessary to retain the rate at 4 per cent., in spite of the strong position disclosed by the weekly return. Consols were depressed by fears of further large issues of high-class securities, and the impending Transvaal loan of £35,000,000 was a disturbing factor. Tenders for Treasury Bills to the amount of £2,720,000 will be received at the Bank of England on the 23rd inst. The bills, which will replace those falling due on the 29th inst., will be dated 28 March, 1903, and will be payable twelve months after date. Home Rails were flat on a series of bad traffic returns, and in the absence of any real business. The feature of the mining market was the strength displayed by the shares of the Western Rand Estates on the news of a rich reef having been struck. The shares of a few companies owning properties in the Western Rand moved up in sympathy, but beyond this there is nothing of interest to note in connexion with the Kaffir market, although the news regarding the labour question continues to be satisfactory. The money position in New York seems to have improved, and under this influence American Rails showed signs of renewed activity. Consols 91½. Bank rate 4 per cent. (2 October).

THE CARD OF RE-ENTRY.

WE have noticed before how often the analogy of cards may be traced in the game of politics. Everyone, that is everyone who plays bridge, which is hardly other than to say everyone simply, has learned the importance of cards of re-entry, especially when the game is made in the highest denomination. Without cards of re-entry, you may hold the most wonderful suit, and, starting with high hopes and apparently great prospects, by a single adverse trick be shut out in the cold to the deal's end and see your brilliant career conclude dismally in disaster. And this seems to us to be perilously like the present position of the Government. Naturally, and it would be difficult to say unwisely, they thought themselves strong enough in two suits, Imperialism and Mr. Chamberlain, to make their own game, and took their chance of weakness in the Domestic suits. Their Labour cards were few and evil; Education, long enough but overtopped; Finance average but not a winning suit. So the game was to secure the lead with the imperial ace, the War, then there was Peace, and the Coronation to follow; all leading cards. There was, of course, a chance of a poor Foreign Policy card being beaten, when the other side would naturally lead Labour and Social Reform; but the Government had always a card of re-entry on which they could absolutely depend, Mr. Chamberlain's return. Mr. Chamberlain, it was felt, was certain to be led up to before many tricks were out, and, once in, the Chamberlain suit would see the Government through, securing at any rate the odd trick. That was the calculation, and it must be admitted it did not seem a bad one. For a time all went as expected. Imperial matters gave the Government the lead, and they held their own well, until they lost the lead on Education. The play was bad; the Church cards were the highest they held in the suit, the nonconformist cards were all low; yet the Government led out with nonconformists, and were of course capped, with the result that they had afterwards to throw the Churchmen to a nonconformist lead, so that in the end they lost with Church and nonconformist cards alike. Naturally the Opposition, having got in, led Labour and Social Reforms, and won very handsomely at Woolwich and snatched a trick at Rye. The whole question now is, will the Government get in again with their great card, Mr. Chamberlain's re-entry into politics? Mr. Chamberlain of course has enjoyed a great reputation as a social reformer, most justly, but it is a question whether in the circumstances it is possible for him now to get in on that suit. On the other hand, if to that lead he plays a South African or other Colonial card, it might be a revoke, whose punishment is severe and prompt. It is true the ministry have not shown signs of holding any social reform cards, but there is one they must still hold unless they discarded it at an early stage of the game, when we were not watching the play as closely as now. They can hardly have wholly lost the reputation for social reform won for the Tory party by its record in Public Health, Factory, and Trade-union legislation.

Mr. Chamberlain is, of course, a very strong man, both in the English and the Irish sense: he may be able to turn the enthusiasm stirred by his return to such account as to get the game again in his own hands. Yet Rye does not look much like it. That election came on the very wave of Mr. Chamberlain's triumphal re-entry. We certainly should have thought it would have more effect on the votes. We could name no living statesman in this country comparable to Mr. Chamberlain in popularity and influence. He returns after an imperial mission, which his political opponents, almost tumbling over one another in their haste, have eagerly described as all for the State and nothing for party. The description bids fair to be too literally true. But not only was Mr. Chamberlain away on his country's business, but by consent, foreign as well as British, Radical as well as Unionist, he did his business well. And yet the sentiment of his home-coming had no effect on the voting at Rye. One might even have thought that a chivalrous hesitation to send a skeleton to yesterday's banquet at the Mansion House would have caused some to refrain from

voting against him. On the whole it seems doubtful if the card of re-entry will ever get its chance. It had a chance the other day, which of intention was not taken. Mr. Chamberlain was asked in the House when he was going to make his South African statement; and his reply was that he was not going to make any statement whatever. An entirely statesman-like reply, we believe, for surely nothing could be more desirable for the quiet growth of the seed sown during his tour than that South Africa should not be heard of too much in Parliament during the next few years. Speak on South African questions from time to time he will, of course, as he has done this week, but that is very different from making a set oration in the form of a lecture on his tour. Mr. Chamberlain's self-restraint, an ungracious person might suggest, would come with the less difficulty that he knew he would have his opening the next day at the Mansion House. But that is not so effective a venue for the particular crisis in the game in Parliament; for Mansion House speeches must be general and genial; whereas a certain element of controversy is needed to turn public attention from home to imperial affairs. A stand-up South African fight in the House might very possibly produce that effect.

If Mr. Chamberlain cannot play his card soon, we should say the game was lost. The budget cannot restore it; it may reduce taxation, but to produce any effect at the polls, the relief has to be immense, far greater than anything Mr. Ritchie will have to give. People talk a great deal about income tax as they do about rates, but experience proves that on the whole it is national expenditure which is popular, not national retrenchment. We doubt if any Government has ever got in on the cry of economy. It may be effective in the House, but not out of it. Then as for education, the people hate it; that cannot help the Government. In fact, there is but one chance; Mr. Chamberlain may be able to bring the people back to imperial considerations first, possibly an imperial trade policy, or he may be able to inaugurate a great effort in the direction of social reform; the re-settlement of trade-union law or poor-law; or a really honest attempt to tackle the housing question. He may.

A further element in the game, and here the bridge analogy breaks down, is the Government's partner, which is its majority in the House. That is not at this moment a dummy, which the Government can manipulate entirely to suit its own game. The partner is not always playing into the Government's hand. True the cards of a certain very critical group of Unionists are pretty well on the table, but the players are far from being merely spectators. We should be the last to question the right of members of Parliament to criticise their own leaders, or to vote against them if they think they are wrong. Indeed, we say distinctly that if members think that the interests of the country will be served by the reconstruction of a Ministry, they are perfectly justified in voting against their Government even on a question of confidence. But in domestic opposition of this kind there should be method; and it should spring from common views and common convictions. Such community of conviction is not easily discovered in a group containing Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil. Mr. Churchill did not vote against the Liverpool Church Discipline Bill. The group, it is in no sense a party, contains some of the most brilliant of the younger men on the Tory side. It would be well for them to avoid the appearance of mere irresponsibility which now undeniably attaches to some of their proceedings.

NAVAL PROGRAMMES AND MANŒUVRES.

THE Admiralty has handed in its bill; everyone with a fad or an interest has had his say, and those responsible for the conduct of the navy can now again give their attention to the onerous duty of turning promises into performance. On the whole the First Lord's statement deserves hearty approval. There are however items which call for comment. Under the heading of Administration, for instance, take Naval Intelligence. No one asks Lord Selborne to admit that the only measure of the value of a department's

work is the size of its staff. The question is whether the Naval Intelligence Department, even with the permanent addition of four more officers, is at the present time large enough to cope with the vast amount of work comprehended under Intelligence. Its establishment is supplemented by three officers added temporarily. If this expedient is necessary, the permanent establishment is undermanned. To take one subject alone—that of commerce protection, vitally important to this country—how can a small body of overworked naval officers efficiently tackle this ever-changing problem, which involves financial considerations of the first moment? The Intelligence Department is so constituted that it cannot be sufficiently in touch with the great shipping firms and export and import houses. For over twenty years Sir John Colomb has preached in the wilderness and offered practical suggestions for remedying this evil and at last there are signs that the country is beginning to realise that its existence depends on seaborne trade. The annual value of the seaborne commerce of the Empire is now double what it was in 1881. Perhaps the promised commission may serve to jog the Ministry.

The whole of the new scheme for entry and training must be read into the clause marked "Personnel". As will be inferred from what we have lately said on the subject, we heartily agree with Mr. Haldane that this is a good scheme and has the root of the matter in it, provided that it does not prove the thin edge of the wedge for amalgamation of the deck and engineering branches. The doctrine of final selection must be retained; better pay, better prospects and the knowledge that an engineer has always a profession to fall back on ashore, which the deck man has not, should prove sufficient to render the question of compulsory selection academic. The soundest reason for the retention of the Marine force has heretofore been its cheapness, but as Marine pay is to be increased and the cost of the Marine's training will gradually approximate more closely to that of the blue-jacket, logic dictates the gradual elimination of the Marine element. It has become an anachronism and the spirit of the age decrees the extinction of the Marine. On the score of economy, we should like to see an attempt made to recruit the paymasters from other branches. As yet perhaps there are too few combatant officers to spare, but promotion will not always be so rapid as at present. Six to twelve months should make a competent accountant officer. The War Office is not alone in calling for absolutely useless returns, vouchers, &c. Such rubbish is necessary so long as work has to be found for civilian clerks ashore and a civilian branch of paymasters afloat. If change were made as suggested, the ship's steward would have to be made responsible for his own stores and be given warrant rank with better pay, and the writer class would require an increase. As to the ratings to be added to the total establishment of personnel, 1,830 stokers, of whom 625 are to be non-continuous service men, cannot be considered an excessive allowance when there is a general feeling in the service outside the Admiralty that ships with water-tube boilers are already undermanned in the engine-room—on a rough estimate—by 25 per cent. To say the numbers now added meet the growing needs of the fleet is surely euphemism. In view of the report of the Committee on Naval Reserves the time, it is true, may have come when it is necessary to enter non-continuous men, seamen and stokers for the purpose of working up the reserve, but these men should be additional to the establishment. The period they put in afloat cannot be other than probationary. The change will probably bring an undesirable element into the active service ratings and further will tend to keep continuous service men ashore who ought to be afloat. We trust this innovation is nothing more than a temporary expedient. The contemplated increase in artisans and electricians is quite inadequate.

To turn from personnel to matériel. The forecast made last year was fairly accurate and no fault can be found with the rate at which ships are taking the water. The programme of new construction is more ambitious than it was last year; other nations

force the pace: the United States alone are laying down three battleships of 16,000 tons and two of 13,000 tons. The two-power standard aims not at equality but superiority to the force which a coalition of any two Powers might bring against us. It may be noted that no new torpedo boats are provided for, and probably they have had their day so far as this country is concerned. Torpedo-boat destroyers perform all the functions of torpedo boats, are more seaworthy, and much more useful to the Power that aims at naval predominance, whilst submarines daily increase in importance. The policy of the Board as to auxiliaries was explained last year. Most of them can be improvised in a few weeks on the outbreak of war. That auxiliaries are essential is no longer doubted. Of distilling ships, the Mediterranean will require two, the Channel, Home, and China squadrons one each, and all these squadrons must also have a repairing ship apiece. This has doubtless been taken into reckoning in making up the estimates, and it must be assumed that the Admiralty has some systematised scheme to rely on should emergency arise.

The boiler problem bristles with difficulties and expert opinion is so divided that it is impossible to prophesy. Nothing approaching standardisation in boilers is yet in sight. Naval engineers appear to be agreed that the water-tube variety is a necessity, but they cannot as yet fix upon a type. The difficulties encountered with Belleville boilers have been due principally to defective workmanship in construction, and want of experience on the part of the men in charge. When the workmanship has been good and the boilers have been managed by experienced men, as in the case of the "Ocean" and some other ships, they have given very satisfactory results. Many engineers prefer the Babcock and Wilcox type which seems to answer fairly well, though it has been condemned by German constructors who pin their faith to the Schultz and Durr types. On the whole it must be admitted that the Belleville is not considered a success. Experience is wanted before it will be possible to pronounce on the merits of oil fuel. The "Hannibal" got greater horse power out of four boilers using oil than she could have obtained from coal, but the smoke difficulty has still to be conquered. In connexion with fuel, it may interest the curious to learn that Russian torpedo boats, fitted for patent fuel, found that its use meant a serious reduction in their speed.

Before leaving the subject of matériel, we are glad to note an official statement which should go far to discourage false ideas as to the services expected from subsidised merchant cruisers: These ships can never be a substitute for H.M. cruisers.

Changes are to be made in the distribution of the fleet. There are many advantages in having a South Atlantic squadron. Gibraltar will of course be its headquarters. Sierra Leone and the Falkland Islands both lie more or less on the trade routes and the latter afford a good station at which West Coast ships can recruit their health. Ships also can be withdrawn from one side of the Atlantic to the other as occasion requires without raising unnecessary comment. The selection of the Firth of Forth for a fourth base is in every way satisfactory. Since further accommodation is wanted, the Firth offers a good all round strategical base where workmen can be obtained at short notice from any of the large northern yards. Its situation will also attract Scottish men—than who are none better—into the Naval service. The tides in the Humber are too strong to make it a suitable naval base even were its strategic claims equal to those of the Forth.

We must not close without a cursory glance at the Narrative of the Combined Manœuvres by the Mediterranean, Channel and Cruiser Squadrons. It is not pleasant reading and must give rise to some misgivings. It is impossible to dismiss lightly the losses sustained during the operations, as being slight, which the "Times" is inclined to do. For a blockading fleet to lose two cruisers and eight destroyers in the short space of five days is a serious matter; the loss would have been greater, had the blockaded been provided with submarines. An inshore squadron cannot be replenished indefinitely and without it blockade is useless and it may fairly be argued that a blockaded

enemy has only to sit on his haunches and wait. Tied by a time limit the blockading admirals could easily guess at what hour escape would be attempted, an advantage which could hardly be expected in war, and they guessed rightly. It seems unaccountable that the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean, whose reputation as a skilful officer stands deservedly high, should have made such a slip as to close on his cruisers without giving a new rendezvous or leaving some one at the old one to transmit intelligence. Misunderstandings seem to have been numerous and signalling arrangements curiously defective. The breakdowns in machinery also show how liable an admiral's calculations are to be wholly thrown out. If these manœuvres teach no other lesson than the importance of having thoroughly efficient signalmen, they will have proved their use. The Admiralty is doing its best and has effected improvements in the position of signalmen which ought to draw the best class of men to the ranks of the signallers. The late French manœuvres showed us the limitations of wireless telegraphy for signalling purposes in war. This experience of our own repeats that demonstration. The question of syntonism may be solved at some future date. Care was taken to screen the blockaded ships from the view of the blockading fleet; to judge from the report of the position taken up by the blockaded, a captive balloon might have been tried by the blockaders for daylight observations, had one been available. It will be in the remembrance of naval men that sixteen years ago a blockade of Berehaven was maintained some time after the blockaded ships had escaped. Had a captive balloon been used, this could not have happened. Balloons might be tried in some future manœuvres. Even if proved a failure, no great expense would be incurred in giving them a test.

After all, more is learnt from mistakes made during manœuvres than if none were committed. Blunders must never be allowed to count as black marks, which would crush all initiative. It is very easy to be wise after an event and the best critic is often a bad performer.

LORD PENRHYN'S POSITION.

LORD PENRHYN'S action for libel against Mr. Parry, who is an ex-President of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union, is the latest phase in the Bethesda Quarry disputes. If the character of Lord Penrhyn alone were in question, this action would have been of no public importance. Mr. Parry made unjustifiable and foolish reflections on the motives of Lord Penrhyn which ought never to have been made, if for no other reason than that they could not be justified, and would consequently tend to produce prejudice against the quarrymen's case. Lord Penrhyn very properly won his action, but in so doing did nothing to alter the judgment which it seems to us must be passed on the position which he has taken up on the main question in dispute between him and his workmen. He has championed a barren principle which has done him no good, has brought thousands of workmen into chronic poverty, and disorganised a prosperous neighbourhood. The formula to which he has committed himself is the totally futile and impracticable one which unthinking people so readily applaud—that a man has a right to do what he likes with his own if there is no law preventing him. No property owner or employer is entitled to quote it in self-defence, if he has made use of it to define his relations to others in such a way that he seems to have left little room for any person's right other than his own. It carries us no further in this Bethesda dispute; for Lord Penrhyn's abstract right to refuse to admit a quarry committee which is wanted by the men is not a whit stronger than the abstract right of the men to refuse to work unless such a committee is permitted. They are both right at the same time; and it does not make Lord Penrhyn's action at all more right that he is less likely than the workmen to be starved first into submission, and therefore on the whole can do what he likes with his own somewhat more effectually than can the workmen. In fact

we cannot argue Lord Penrhyn's right or his workmen's on any other ground than whether it is on the whole conducive to the harmonious relations of capital and labour, and therefore in the interests of the nation at large, that such workmen should be represented in the mass by a committee acting not only as the mouth-piece but as the instrument of their wishes.

The actual history of the Bethesda quarries seems to show that troubles have been much less when a committee existed than when it was suppressed. From 1874 to 1885, not under Lord Penrhyn's management, there were only very few complaints made and no such outbursts of troubles as have been known from 1896-7 to 1900, when the strike or lock-out which is now going on occurred. But in 1885 Lord Penrhyn stopped this state of things; and he did this, he says, because "However great an injustice a non-union man might feel or think he was exposed to, his protest could never come to the ears of the quarry managers so long as he continued to be a non-unionist". A committee which took upon itself to receive complaints, to hear complaints, and possibly to suppress complaints, Lord Penrhyn objected to as interfering with the management. It is not necessary to deny that Lord Penrhyn wished to protect non-unionists against the committee, which no doubt would not be as zealous in supporting the grievances of non-unionists as of unionists, or might deny their aid in order to bring them into the union. But in the negotiations which took place in 1896-7, when in consequence of the troubles which arose after the suppression of the committee one of the strikes broke out, the leaders stated that they did not wish to deprive the non-unionists of the right of presenting their grievances by deputation—the right which Lord Penrhyn declared that he was asserting for them in refusing to recognise the committee. This strike, which lasted nearly a year, was led up to by the renewed attempt of the men to put forward a representative Quarry Committee; and Lord Penrhyn was so determined not to recognise collective action that he suspended his men for three days in May 1896 because they collectively and not individually had asked permission for a day's holiday to attend what is called the Labour Festival. The Quarry Committee formulated the grievances of the men, and in September its members were suspended and in consequence of this the men left work and the strike lasted till August 1897.

Now it is really upon these grievances as formulated by the committee, and for which the committee is required by the men as the instrument for removing them, that the question of interference with the management of the quarries turns, and not on Lord Penrhyn being prevented from dealing individually with non-unionists who have complaints. We have no desire to say that in this or that particular the men are right and Lord Penrhyn wrong. The grievances relate to methods of quarrying, to measurements of the work and different rates of payment according to difficulties in the material to be worked, and one especially of letting out work to contractors, a system which is especially repugnant to the men. There is a host of minor grievances: and on the merits we will say no more than that as regards the contract system Lord Penrhyn might be expected to have some sympathy with the men, as it removes them one step further away from that personal connexion with himself which he so much desires. What must be pointed out however is that the main grievances, though they may be different in detail in quarries from those in mining, or the textile trades, are yet the same in principle: they are questions of piece-work or time-work, of rates for different qualities of work and so on. In some of the most important industries in the country it has been found advisable that the masters should not attempt to impose terms on all these difficult matters without the assistance of the men whose interests are so deeply involved in them. Minute regulations are constantly being made from time to time, as the conditions vary, by Boards composed of masters and men in consultation; and the men's delegates are representative of the whole trade, and take into consideration every branch of it. The employers do not insist that each section or class of workmen shall come before them and endeavour to strike a bargain. They sit in con-

ference with the accredited representatives of the whole trade. It is the method by which more than by any other strikes have been averted and peace preserved; and if in past times employers objected, as Lord Penrhyn does, that this was taking the management of their businesses out of their hands, they have learned better by experience. They have learned, in short, and admitted that their businesses are not their own in the sense that their men have no voice in what concerns the conditions on which they work; and that the best way of admitting the men's right is by settling terms with the men's representatives. What would have been the consequences if the employers in these great trades had brought them to the deadlock that we see at the Bethesda quarries, either because they insisted on an abstract right to manage their own affairs, or because they thought men who did not belong to the union would not receive justice at the hands of the unionists? There are non-unionists in all the trades we have mentioned, but as a matter of fact they gain as much as unionists by the admission of a body of delegates to the right of treating on matters which affect the whole trade.

On the terms being settled in 1897 Lord Penrhyn would only admit the system of representation of grievances by classes and sections. Lord Penrhyn did not in theory attempt to prevent the men belonging to a union; but he refused to admit its right to stand forward in any matter between himself and his men. It would have been intelligible, though not wiser, if he had refused on the ground that to allow it would bring in other people from outside, the agents of a central body who were not his workpeople. But this was not the case: the representatives would all have been men of his own quarry. The new system did not succeed and by 1900 the men had begun again to try to secure recognition of the committee, to which Lord Penrhyn responded by prohibiting any action which looked like union action: for instance the prohibition of collecting union fees in the quarries which had been allowed since 1874. The contract system was extended and this gave rise to disturbances. In November 1900 the military were called in and in consequence of assaults on the contractors a large number of men were summoned before the magistrates. The men marched to Bangor to show their sympathy with those prosecuted; and the whole body of the workpeople were denied work in consequence for fourteen days. On resumption of work the management discriminated between the men by way of punishment, and in consequence they laid down their tools and the quarry was closed on 22 November. In December a conference between Mr. Young the manager and four men was held in London. Some of the old demands we have mentioned were refused to the men, and others that had accumulated during the strike; and the main demand on which everything depends, the recognition of the committee, was met with a negative, as it has always been and continues to be, by Lord Penrhyn.

Since June 1901 the strike has gone on, though the quarry has been reopened, and about eight hundred men are now at work in it. During 1902 the Carnarvon County Council attempted to bring about a settlement but Lord Penrhyn declined to accept any outside interference: and negotiations begun by the men for a conference with Lord Penrhyn were broken off on the ground that the men still were endeavouring to procure the acceptance of the Quarry Committee. An effort made to induce the Board of Trade to intervene has drawn the unanswerable reply that the Board has no compulsory powers; and Lord Penrhyn has abundantly shown by his answer to the proposal that Mr. Balfour or Lord Rosebery should act as conciliator that he will not admit the matter is one for outside interference. The substance of the dispute lies in the committee; and however other points might be settled, there can be nothing but an insincere peace on whatever terms the men returned to work, if it remains unsettled. If Lord Penrhyn had accepted the committee we believe differences would have been avoided, as they have been in other cases, and he could have resented unjust demands with better grace from not having to take up a position for which all that can be said is that he may bring his workpeople to it by force of starvation.

That may happen; but it is impossible to deny to workmen a right that has been secured in so many trades. Compulsory settlement of disputes will be seen to be the only way of preventing the country from suffering through such disturbances as those of Bethesda; and this would imply necessarily the recognition of the representation of the men through their unions or committees in order that they might be bound by the decision. Lord Penrhyn in a very roundabout way is working for this result.

THE FUTURE OF OUR CAVALRY.

THE review which appeared recently in the columns of the SATURDAY on General French and the cavalry in South Africa has recalled to me vividly the stirring times three years ago when I was privileged to take part in some of the cavalry work of the early days of the war. Much has happened since, many startling alterations and so-called improvements have been made and not seldom unmade, with regard to our cavalry. It is unfortunately true that, as the war dragged on, a sort of prejudice seemed to arise against the cavalry arm. Whether this was because the special correspondents were unable to satisfy the popular craving for a sensational cavalry action, or whether, as some say, it was merely a reflection of the spirit towards the cavalry which dominated our commanders, it is not for me to say: certainly Mr. Goldman's book on cavalry and the review would seem to point to the latter.

The upshot is that at present there is a widespread belief in the minds of the British public that the days of cavalry, as cavalry have been hitherto accepted, (and, I may add, are still accepted by highly trained and instructed armies of Continental Powers) are over. Your reviewer's explanation that the fundamental reason why our cavalry did not accomplish more in South Africa was because they were rarely permitted to play their proper part will, I believe, find acceptance among all cavalry officers of repute, at any rate among those who may not have an axe to grind. Some of the former may long possibly for a discarded lance to sharpen—and break—with those who have advised our military authorities that in future the rifle is to be considered "the cavalry soldier's principal weapon".

It may sound presumptuous to say so, but as one who has had much to do with our cavalry, both in peace time and on service, it has ever struck me that not only does the great mass of the nation fail to appreciate the uses of that arm, but a large proportion of those who may be said to form the "instructed military opinion" of our army apparently hold equally erroneous views as to its capabilities. To my mind, the misapplication of the cavalry arm in South Africa is but a counterpart to the mistaken system of organisation and training of the arm in peace time, a system which has been described by a cavalry officer of distinction as "extravagant and defective". That the cavalry have to blame themselves for much of the latter is unquestionable. On the other hand it is only fair to say that at nearly every cavalry station in the United Kingdom the local conditions make the proper training of the arm impossible, whilst the regulations as to the absurd weights to be carried, the inferiority of the firearm hitherto supplied, the well-known "third army corps" establishment of horses and a dozen other paralysing factors all gravely militate against the proper training of our horsemen for war. When officers find that the proper and effective carrying out of military training is made practically impossible by regulation—save as a solemn farce—it is not to be wondered at that many of them end by viewing the whole matter as one of little importance.

The marvellous difference "in the field" between regiments, such as the 9th Lancers, who had been trained for some years in South Africa—with a brief Indian experience between—and other corps coming from home stations where squadron training and reconnaissance work had been for years carried out under impossible conditions was most noticeable.

At the commencement of the war, the Boers held our cavalry in immense respect and the events of Elands-laagte—where a cavalry General showed how cavalry

should be employed in conjunction with the other arms—increased this respect fourfold. In the advance to the Modder our small force of cavalry, as I know from personal experience, were able to move unmolested in favourable country—the Boers invariably seeking the protection of rough hilly ground where they could dismount and offer an effective resistance as infantry. The idea of their venturing out of their fastnesses to attack even a single squadron would have been viewed with as much horror by them as it would with delight by us. By degrees, as the war wore on, all this changed and to our mortification we saw over and again how the Boers, abandoning their former "aloofness", grew more daring and finally on more than one occasion charged and even compelled British troops, but never British cavalry, to surrender. They had in fact become cavalry!

What is a cavalryman nowadays? To this I would prefer to reply in the words of one of the most daring and successful of our cavalry officers during the late war who, whilst a fanatical believer in the enormous value of retaining our cavalry as cavalry and developing its higher training, is not a mere prejudiced horse-soldier who can see no good in mounted infantry or the use of the rifle. Here is his definition.

A cavalryman is one who;—

1. Is a good horseman.
2. Is a good horse-master.
3. Can and *will* ride at his enemy and can use his weapons on horseback.

The first is obvious, the second entails a knowledge of how to keep his mount in the highest condition of efficiency consistent with service conditions. The third, as I shall show, is sufficiently comprehensive to disarm all suspicions of this officer believing only in *l'arme blanche*. For this cavalry officer stoutly maintains that, towards the end of the war not only did some of our well-trained and high-mettled mounted infantry act as cavalry, but that the Boers themselves acted as cavalry! Certain it is that, on occasions such as in the attacks on Benson's, Methuen's and other British columns, mounted Boers led by Kemp, De La Rey, Botha or De Wet, rode at our mounted infantry and infantry and, firing at them from horseback, compelled them to fly or surrender, but they never rode at our men armed with swords or lances.

It must however be remembered that in order to attain to the excellence of the exceptional corps of mounted infantry we had to endure three years of war, raise tens of thousands of mounted infantry and expend hundreds of thousands of horses in teaching them the elements of equitation and horsemanship; and this in the face of the enemy. Also that much of the Boers' acquired faculty for assuming the offensive was due to three years' war training and above all to the order for the abandonment by our cavalry of the lance and sword and the substitution of an unwieldy rifle, as their "principal weapon", for the arm which they had been trained to use on horseback.

GREY SCOUT.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

AFTER the Trial Eights races had been rowed at Ely and at Moulsholme last December, it was obvious that Cambridge had a great advantage in the quality of the material available for the formation of a University crew. They had in residence five of their last year's eight, all first-class men, and there were several promising candidates for the vacancies. At Oxford there was not apparently a single really first-class oar, but there was a good supply of well-coached but mediocre material and it was anticipated that with Mr. Monier Williams at stroke and with Mr. Field, who had shown promise as a heavy-weight, at six they would be able to turn out a respectable crew. In the Christmas Vacation, however, Mr. Williams met with an accident which the doctors declared would prevent his rowing for six months, and in January they began work with Mr. Drinkwater at stroke.

During the earlier portion of practice all went well at Cambridge, and in order further to strengthen the crew they requisitioned the services of Mr. Taylor, last year's president, who had gone down from the

University. Both the wisdom and the propriety of such a step are doubtful. There is of course no hard and fast rule as to recalling men who have gone down, but there has always been an understanding that it should not be done except in cases of necessity, and by including Mr. Taylor in a crew which was already so strong the President lost the opportunity of giving to some younger oarsman that experience which might prove very beneficial not only to the individual but to Cambridge crews of future years.

During February matters went from bad to worse at Oxford. Mr. Field the only heavy weight made little or no improvement and an epidemic of influenza, of which he was one of the victims, prevented the crew from making any progress. At last matters came to such a pass that it was resolved to try the effect of a radical change in the constitution of the crew. Mr. Monier Williams, who had made a surprisingly quick recovery from his accident, was installed at stroke, Mr. Field stood out, and on the last day of their practice at Oxford the crew went out for the first time in the order in which they are now rowing. The exclusion of a man of Mr. Field's weight was the cause of some rather severe comment at the time, but the policy of thus rearranging the crew at the last moment has been more than justified by the result. At Bourne End under the careful tuition of Mr. C. K. Philips they improved out of all knowledge and their present form upon the tideway shows that they have turned into a very level and uniform crew. Their present merit lies in their uniformity. They slide together and slide well; the blades are as a rule well together and are fairly well covered at the finish; the recovery is smart and well marked. Their faults are that they are rather short in the swing forward and slow in getting on to the beginning of the stroke, which results in an insufficiency of work behind the rigger. There is also a lack of drive from the stretchers and a general want of vigour in their work which is attributable to lack of strength rather than to unscientific oarsmanship. Their performance on Wednesday, when they rowed over the course against a strong head-wind and in very bad water, was highly creditable; they kept well together and kept their boat travelling fast to the very end of the course under most adverse conditions.

The Cambridge crew made their first appearance at Putney on Wednesday and their initial spin upon the troubled waters of the tideway was not very satisfactory. The individual men are as powerful a lot as has been seen in a University crew for some years and it is not easy to understand why they have not turned out a very much better crew. Six of them rowed in last year's eight and five of these rowed together in the Third Trinity crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. It was therefore to be expected that uniformity of slide and swing would be one of their strong points. At the present moment the sliding is irregular and the blades are not together. There is, however, undoubted power in their rowing and the legwork is good, and if they get better together during the remaining fortnight of practice they should be a very fast crew. Their progress has been checked during training by the temporary indisposition of Mr. Edwards Moss which no doubt partly accounts for their backward condition, and even if they "come on" fast they do not at present show any indication of being as speedy as they were last year.

The respective merits of long and short boats is still a much debated question. It will be remembered that in 1901 Oxford won in a short boat designed for them by Dr. Warre of Eton. She differed in many respects from the normal type of boat. She was very wall-sided, her keel was dead flat without "camber" and she had a bluff entry into the water. Under certain conditions she undoubtedly travelled well. They used her again last year when she was weak, having been rather carelessly put together. The crew were too heavy for her and she was waterlogged and slow. This year they have gone back to the ordinary long boat, while Cambridge have been experimenting with a short boat built by Sims of Putney which it is their present intention to use in the race. The new short boat is built on the model of the short sculling boats which have become popular in the last few years. She has a

finer entry than Dr. Warre's boat and she has a lot of "camber" both in the bow and stern; that is to say the line of her keel curves upward at each end. She appears to carry the crew well and they say that she feels very light compared with the long boat. The time tests over the stiller water at Henley are said to have been satisfactory, but it remains to be seen how she will behave on a really rough day at Putney.

THE UNSPOILT TRAVELLER.*

MR. HUDSON is to be congratulated on having been the sponsor of Mr. Paul Fountain, or Mr. Fountain is to be congratulated on having had Mr. Hudson as his sponsor. Or again it may be, in these days, when writers are few and far between, that the public is to be congratulated on the possession of the pair of them. Not that the public (I suspect) cares much about good writing, or interesting personality.

But perhaps after all the public knows what it likes and thinks Mr. — a good writer and Lord — an interesting personality. In this case it will care little either for Mr. Hudson's writings or Mr. Fountain's personality. It is not as a writer, especially, that Mr. Fountain interests but as a man. After all personality is more interesting than writing, than painting, than automobilism, or than "celestial music", of whatever nature. There will always be writers and painters galore, personalities will always be scarce. Now Mr. Fountain is one of the scarce. He has his own opinions, almost a crime nowadays when opinions are manufactured on the factory system, and he expresses them with force and occasionally with picturesqueness as in the sentence "... No naturalist or lover of Nature [the capital is his and he maintains it throughout the book] can contemplate with serenity the entire destruction of the wonderful and curious creatures that share the world with us".

"That share the world with us", as applied to the animal creation (other than the genus homo) is the keynote of his book.

Many, Protestants (and others), sympathised with the Boers, on account of their religion. Others again sympathise with Eastern Christians (these are generally not Puritans) as against the Turks. Some few were sorry for the Baggara Arabs in the butchery at Khartoum. Men there are who feel for anything that, in their opinion, contains a soul to be preached at and possibly saved, and folk who care but little for mankind, and weep for animals, though even they usually enjoy an underdone beefsteak. But Mr. Fountain loves and cherishes every created breathing thing, and though I take him to be some kind of Protestant (une espèce de Protestant), does not even appear to think that Catholics will of necessity all lie howling.

Reviewers, not a few, and he himself in the beginning of his book have set forth that this intrepid traveller and explorer is a cripple from his birth. But yet no one would know it from his book. Rambling through South America, without more knowledge either of Portuguese or Spanish than the classic "Bono Johnny", whether in canoes or on a mule, Mr. Paul Fountain never once obtrudes his physical misfortunes or asks for sympathy.

Now laid in lavender, and not able even, like the wild goose of his former book, to migrate haltingly, he still is stoical, and only says, quite parenthetically, that he has had to abandon his beloved forests and prairies for the remnant of his life. Who does not know (and hate) your modern traveller? Has he not nauseated us with his would be jocular, and pseudo-scientific works? We know him with his trite commonplaces from discredited works on political economy, and aspirations after a world, all fenced and drained, and County-councilled. A world in which all men shall speak the King's (Whitechapel) English, Bremerhaven German, or the French of Roubaix, according to his tribe. Have we not yawned at the enumeration of his "battery", wondered at the enormous quantities of canned provisions, without which he cannot

* "The Great Mountains and Forests of South America." By Paul Fountain. London: Longmans. 1902. 10s. 6d. net.

move a step? Does he not tell us, with just pride, how the explosive bullet, fired at short ranges, mangles the limbs, and makes the tears fall from the glazing eyes of antelope and elk? The fleas, the dirt, the dust, the cold, the heat, and the vagaries of his "bloody niggers", who could not write them down all seriatim, whether the land he wanders in be Tartary, Colombia or Thibet? But this unusual traveller went out in another way. With scarcely a prejudice, except the aforesaid nebulous and perhaps non-existent Protestantism, he goes out to achieve, to wonder and modestly to chronicle all he sees.

O modesty, the traveller's chief charm, now changed to self-sufficiency, how rare a thing to find in modern travellers' tales! Still on page 4 I find that Mr. Fountain meekly gives up his pride in his life's work, and says he is mistaken that his notes on natural history were the most valuable portion of his work. Throughout the book, one feels that an unconscious Pantheist has been at work, taking down notes, in the same faithful way that prediluvian mud has taken down the tracks of animals.

No "scientist" is Mr. Fountain, and rightly sets down his disgust at the arrogant and barbarous word, holding as we (that is I) do that chiropody and sowing entitle their professors to the name of "scientists" to the full as much as do the other branches of knowledge, to which men stick on "scientific" names.

It is refreshing to find anyone who meets a naked Indian, without a gun, a knowledge of the Twopenny-Tube, or any of the equipment of our power and State, and does not fall a-moralising on his degraded state.

Our author simply treats him as a naked man, neither much worse or better than himself, but simply, without clothes and knowledge of the Pentateuch. He sees him treat his wife just as men treat their wives in Happy England, and is not too much shocked. He sees the wife adorn her head with egret plumes just as our civilised and Christian ladies do at home. Once more he tells the tale of the disgusting butchery of egrets for the ladies' hat. He sketches in a few indignant words, the putrefying heap of half-skinned carcasses. Paints the dark patch upon the ground, where thousands of the miserable birds' life blood has run out. He tells, quite naturally, how they are killed by driving a penknife into the palate of the mouth, so the feathers are not smeared with blood, and how the careful hunter skins his birds alive, so that the gloss upon the plumage shall not fade and do discredit to the hat which it adorns.

Much does he wish that tender girls could see all the full horror of the butcheries they cause, being a simple kind of man, and quite unfit to understand that when the muse of fashion calls, sweet woman's heart is adamant, and she would cheerfully swim through a sea of blood in her ambition to outshine her sister angels in the glory of their wings.

Most of the author's journeys are remarkable enough, but those in the Ecuadorian Andes rank amongst the most remarkable of modern times, made as they were almost alone, with little money and no means of self-protection but the inherent goodness of his heart. We see the cripple on his mule making his way with George the Venezuelan and an Indian guide, on tracks looking down precipices 4,000 feet in depth. He passes chasms on the old-fashioned swinging bridges made of ropes such as the Incas used at the first "conquest" of the country, in the Pizarros' time. He lies insensible with cold, and but for the devotion of a guide, would have expired, yet does not brag of his adventures, taking it all for granted, and now writing down the habits of a rat, or chronicling the fact that he sees humming-birds flitting in snow-storms, and as much at home as they had been in the hot plains that fringe the Amazons.

Vague fears of Catholic priests occasionally assault his mind, and the word "heretic" applied to him in Ecuador rouses his indignation but mildly and he apparently finds out that even Ecuadorian priests, seen at close quarters and without prejudice are not much worse than other ministers of God. Right from Guiana to Arauco does he wander on, looking at animals and making friends with men,

throughout the whole of his extended pilgrimage. At last prostrated with extremes of cold and heat, he ships for Rio, the name which he unkindly says the people are beginning to pronounce after the Anglo-Saxon way. There he takes leave of George the Venezuelan, on both sides with tears, and returns home, worn out to set his travels down.

A book to read and ponder on, and an acquaintance to be made and loved. We (that is I) imagine him to be one of those simple men of heart, who have already come into their heritage; to whom the surface of the earth is as a playground set full of beauty and of light for them to revel in, passing their peaceful lives in sweet content.

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

FASHIONABLE GARDENING.

"THERE be more heartsease in a garden than pansies ever grew in it" says the old adage; and says truly. For in those days there was peace, and rest, and silence within the four walls that shut out the world, shut in the kindly growing things, which, either for use or ornament for fruit or flower set about their life-work so sedately, so dutifully, bearing the burden of drought or damp uncomplainingly to the uttermost limit of possible existence; smiling up at the first glimpse of sun, drinking a drop of dew gratefully, and with such an ardent desire to turn it to the best account as surely made it a sacrament between the Giver, and the Taker. But of late years, many and many a garden reminds me of one I knew in the far north. One of those old Scotch gardens, walled like a fortress against rude winds where, despite late and early frosts, it is possible to grow most things. But here, though the soil was good, the exposure excellent, the fruit trees well pruned, the flowers well cared for, there was a sense of effort in all things. Even the Northern greenings, hardiest of apples, set one's teeth on edge to look at, and there was a pathetic air of self-control in the commonest flowers which even their grower admitted. "Ye see" he explained confidentially "there was a wind that wan into the garden some years syne, an' it's never wan oot since". Now this is just what has happened to many a modern garden. The wind of fashion which bloweth where it listeth has won in, and brought a sense of effort with it. The irresponsibility of Eden has gone, the knowledge of good and evil has come. A chrysanthemum which falls short of the dimensions of a mop-head raises remorse, the sight of a rare alpine in a neighbour's rock garden rouses regret.

And once more Eve is mostly to blame. In truth we women have an unhappy knack of bringing unrest into the world; which is all the more irritating because it is quite palpable that nature intended us for the converse—that she gave us the Secret of Rest and Peace, and intended us to teach and preach it. As it is, the bad example of the hen seems to have infected the whole feminine gender, and we cackle over every new thing we produce as if no one had ever produced a new thing before. Think of the centuries on centuries during which Adam has delved in blessed silence. Every now and again, perchance, after a "life experience in all branches" (as the advertisements of gardeners wanting places always put it) venturing to become vocal in some monumental work of solid practical lore like Mackintosh's "Book of the Garden". But only every now and again, since many a time and oft in the old days Eden has gained an additional charm of unworldliness from the presence of an Adam who could not even exercise his God-given right of calling things by their names, but would stand in awed admiration before some marvel of beauty and perhaps murmur softly to himself "it'll just be ain o' they perennial things". A confession of ignorance it is true and yet a message of faith and hope, in its promise of Life, and Death, and Resurrection.

Now-a-days? Ah! now-a-days lady gardener number one, in her smart visiting costume with eyes eagerly appraising every merit or demerit in the rival garden, will say, with affected carelessness, to lady gardener number two (who will exchange rôles when she in turn is visitor):

"Oh! I see you have *baldschuanicum* or *oppositifolia* or *amplexicaulis*" (for it is part of the game to affect the species only and ignore the genus). "Lovely? But you should see it at Lady Blank's; she has perfect drifts of it!"—the word drift being for the moment a shibboleth of high-caste gardening. Or perhaps she will affect doubt, and attach the odium of pseudo to a perfectly modest and innocent plant which raises its wondering eyes to High Heaven while a vicious little discussion goes on as to whether it is really *alope-curoides* or the rarer and infinitely more expensive form *monspassulanus* until one or the other disputant retires discomfited before an appeal to the latest gardening book, where a description of the maligned yet still contented blossom is found wedged in between a recipe for hair-wash and a description of a next-door neighbour's peculiar nose. For the honest, whole-hearted "Book of the Garden" is gone. In its place are "Radish Roots real and unreal", "Pot-herbs, and Pot-boilings", "Ways and Walks in a Wall Garden" and such like.

And who is responsible for the desecration of growing and cooking French beans in a breath? For cataloguing among the charms of a flower that it will hold its own in aid of beauty even in the most tainted atmosphere? Or for introducing some purely personal incident into the very heart of a cauliflower like a noisome caterpillar? Women for the most part. Look down the list of so-called garden books, and our sex stands foremost in offence against Eden—the Eden of pure peace, of self-forgetfulness, of silent sympathy with the dear creatures—who do the Lord's will without phrase, without fuss—which a real garden should be to the soul of every woman.

But books, even at their worst are but a small part of our offending since everyone who can pile one bit of clinker on another and call it a rock garden, or can afford a ten-and-sixpenny collection of Dutch bulbs feels herself at liberty to imitate the talk about narcissi and alpine. So far, perhaps, she is excusable. The possessive pronoun is so absolutely foreign to Eden, that it leaves its essence unharmed; just as gold—and the greed of it—is kept outside also by the flaming swords. And how impossible it is for money to enter in and possess a garden I once realised to the nth when I looked at the three thousand and odd Japanese lilies of sorts in full bloom which I once saw planted out in a great place for a great function. I shut my eyes and fled from their prostituted beauty. Then again what outermost edge of Eden did the nouveau riche lady enter who, boasting of her narcissi, was asked what kinds she had, and replied condescendingly "Oh! yellow!" All this is bad enough, but it is when those who are "simply devoted" to their "dear gardens" begin to talk "Radish Roots and Pot-boilings" that pure crime commences. And who of late years has not suffered from the unreality which with lingering regret bemoans the "dear sweet old cottage gardens"; which says ecstatically "Oh don't, please, call it *Inula*—call it flea-bane—I do so love those sweet old English names"? An unreality which from flowers to fruit, from cabbages to cauliflowers keeps up an unending chatter of itself and its own peculiar set. For within the Great Fashion for gardening are lesser fashions, so that it is often easy to tell the particular school to which the speaker inclines, whether to the genial gastronomic, the pathetically-psychological the simply-sentimental or—what is perhaps the most aggravating form of the evil—the aggressively-practical with its sniff for a jolly scent and love for getting a "whole handful of flowers don't you know and cramming them into vases all over the place".

Rather a wholesale slaughter of the innocents, and yet in a way, better than the opposite extreme which denies beauty to a blossom because it is double, and says of some admirable creature—which has dutifully followed that strange unconscious memory which bids a plant from germ to flower cling to its ancestral type—that after being "deprived of its ugly outside petals, and the inner ones curled with a hairpin, it looks, if daintily knotted with art ribbons into Japanese posies quite divine on a dinner table".

Sacrilege indeed! Nearer to the heart of plant life

was an old man who, as he stood in the hot July sunshine on the new-mown lawns leaning on his scythe with one hand and with the other half wiping his forehead half shading his eyes (so standing as it were a model for Father Time) remarked "It makes one feel alive to feel the yerbs bleedin' all around, an' hear the birds singin'." But he, too, fell away from grace in that mention of sound. Indeed, I always distrust the real comprehension of those who add the humming of bees and the hymns of feathered songsters to the true delight of a garden, for like chattering women even melody mars the silence of what God once planted and which even now is best kept as a Holy of Holies.

F. A. STEEL.

ARTS AND CRAFTS AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE Arts and Crafts Exhibition has received some very sharp and well-deserved criticism this time. Evidently there is need of more vigorous direction, of a better understood programme, greater severity of the members towards one another, if the society is not to fall into discredit. I shall take another opportunity of urging all this. On the other hand the general idea of the society, that of grouping the various applied arts, of giving a lead in their design, and the reward of recognition to good work, is a right one, and it would be a great pity if the attempt were to fail by sheer flabbiness. If the society will believe its well-wishers, there is danger of this just when it has become a fairly established institution.

Here I propose to pick out one or two bits of work that deserve a praise that they are likely to forfeit in the general reaction. The furniture has very rightly come in for severe handling; what ought to be the strongest is the weakest side of the exhibition. Yet even here there are designs and workmanship that deserve praise. The best men obviously are Messrs. Barnsley and Gimson. I do not say that even they altogether escape from the alternatives of baldness and extravagance that engulf the greater part of the furniture shown; but Mr. Barnsley's dresser and Mr. Gimson's cabinet on trestles and some other pieces by the same designers have reasonableness and style. In the matter of furniture and of all articles of old-established use it should be remembered that the margin left for originality and invention is a small one; only delicate variation is called for. To be very "personal" over a chair or table is to be an ass; the possible and desirable variations have been pretty well exhausted. A man may, at this time of day, distinguish himself in hat-design either by suppressing the brim altogether or by making the hat all brim and no hat. He will do that only if he has no head to put inside of it. So in tables and chairs "art nouveau" is a contradiction: if "nouveau" it cannot be "art"; it must be an adoption of ideas that designers in the past considered, and then threw on the mental dust-heap. Among the more ambitious things Mr. George Jack's inlaid cabinet is agreeable in material; but the fundamental sense of scale is lacking. Chairs by Mr. A. W. Simpson and Mr. Walter Skull and a table by Mr. Warren are sensible and well made.

An example of the right attitude in these matters is the type and printing of the "Dove" Press. What we want in type is to arrive at the perfect, classic form, with no eccentricities to catch and delay the eye, with the stoutness of build that combines clearness and elegance in their maximum of combination. It is well known that the most perfect types were struck out in the very infancy of the art, and that its history since has been chiefly lazy deterioration or ugly variation. Morris with the help of Mr. Emery Walker made the right effort to return to the sources in the roman type of the Kelmscott Press. There were one or two tiresome slips in that, and a general blockiness of form. Mr. Walker's present fount is a considerable advance on the first, and the "Agricola" of the Dove Press is, I should say, the most beautiful piece of printing done since the revival. It has the advantage, of course, that its text is Latin, so that the w's, y's and other awkward features of English do not come

into the field. Yet the "Milton" and the "Bible" also are fine and sane works of art.

A word of warning may be added about the development of ornamental "writing" which is a feature of this exhibition. The "writers", we are told, are being encouraged to "develop their personality" over this. Pupils of this art should be strenuously discouraged from doing anything of the sort. Writing, like speaking, is a means of communication, and a writer should be drilled to command the most approved type of lettering, as a speaker is to command the most approved pronunciation. Within these limits of pronunciation the purity of tone, the use of rhythm and emphasis give the margin for expression. So in writing, calligraphic dexterity and the placing and scale of the letters give the margin for design and expression. There is a little more margin in written than in printed work, because each letter can be varied to suit its actual position, whereas the printed type has to be a compromise that will set up least offence in all possible combinations. Here then is real room for ingenuity, but it lies in fine interpretation of the best forms, not in attempting to be different from other writers in every respect. I speak of work done for what may be called public use and reading. When the work is one of embroidery and fancy, more for private pleasure than use, the margin of variation is greater. But the number of designers who have a right upon such ground is very small. One lady in the present exhibition, I think, makes good her claim. The illuminated borders of Nos. 325 and 326 by Miss Florence Kingsford show a delightful fancy, akin to that of the mediæval artists, really at home in a play with the strangeness of beasts and plants and the sport that letters out for a holiday from their strict business may have with them.

An exemplary bit of workmanship is Mr. Gaskin's "Galahad Cup". Here is a good form taken over and varied upon without spoiling, except in the mistaken scale of the floral ornament worked on the silver. But the band of enamel, with breaks of silver in it, is beautifully worked and charming in colour. Of all the revived arts enamel has perhaps been the most abominably misused, in messy daubs applied to extravagant metal work. Mr. Gaskin shows a better way.

Other instances might be picked out of sane and charming work, but these will suffice to show that the exhibition is not wholly given over to amateur freakishness. I will add a word about a danger of the commercial developments. If the Arts and Crafts Society is to be of any general service, the commercial problem must be faced and overcome: that of getting its designs into ordinary shop-currency. Several members have shown a gift on this side, and notably among them Mr. Ashbee. By his organising power he ran very successfully the workshops he established in the East End, and he has now, in accordance with Ruskin-Morris teaching, transferred his workshops to a country place where his workmen will be in enviable quarters. If he makes a success of that, he will have carried through a valuable experiment. But one man can hardly suffice for all this organising business and for designing too, unless he be a marvel of talents. And the quality of the great variety of objects shown by this "Guild" is by no means equal to the generally laudable character of its programme. Mr. Ashbee has himself produced once or twice a pretty design in jewellery, but the piano shown here, the specially designed fount of type and many other things are very far from being exemplary. The silver dishes sometimes approach a satisfactory form, but the making an express feature of hammer-battering on their surface is a case of putting the horse into the cart. Evidently Mr. Ashbee cannot give the necessary thought in all these branches of work and would do much better to employ other designers or revive old models. Why does no one with a staff of workmen at command revive the perfect forms of Sheffield plate and sell them stamped as imitations? Some of them reached a perfection that can never be surpassed, and nothing done by the Arts and Crafts revivalists has come anywhere near these admirable works.

I am sadly in arrear of galleries, big and little. The

Old Masters have closed, and not a word has been said here about the silly majesty of Lord Wimborne's Veronese, not to speak of other interesting pictures. In this corner I must be content to mention two exhibitions. I take Messrs. Obach's for the sake of an exquisite Matthew Maris, on view there with the rest of Sir John Day's representative Dutch collection. It is hardly a great picture, for the painter has taken in three of the noblest works of man, windmills, without thinking very much of their design in his picture; but the colour throughout is wrought to a wet-jewel quality, the patch of green bank shimmering up to viridian pitch encouraged by a whole company of glistening greys. It is a treasure. The other exhibition is of Mr. A. E. John's paintings drawings and etchings at the Carfax Gallery. Here very definitely is an addition to the exiguous ranks of fine English draughtsmen and etchers. The critic who knows his business need go no further than the head that hangs number three among the etchings, (I have no catalogue), to be certain of that. As a painter Mr. John is a chiaroscuroist, with a love for dashes of insulting colour now and again. His imagination is whimsical. He takes the bathing woman of Rembrandt, joins in the daring love of character that inspired her painter, draws a variant with a vigorous sense of form and of life that makes the imitation no impertinence, and adds for his own contribution an impish turn of "comédie rosse", if I may dare to use that expression without finding the doors of the gallery closed against me. In the same way Mr. John has evidently taken his fill of enjoyment out of the "Angelus", and then said to the peasants, "Now you have been standing thus solemnly this half-century till the sound of thousands of francs chinking has almost silenced the tinkling of the bell. Do something else!" And the man starts forward to crush his companion in a lumbering embrace, and she responds, as best she may, with stiffened limbs and a doubt as to whether Mr. John should make fun in church. So much I collected of the doings of this naughty spirit; some other remarkable scenes I promised myself to return and decipher another day.

D. S. MACCOLL.

THREE PLAYS.

THERE was once a clergyman, who was a famous preacher. So throve he on preaching that he was enabled to build, ad maiorem gloriam Dei et sui, a new church, more beautiful and more commodious than the old one. Thither his flock flocked after him. In reverent whispers it declared the east-window to be a dream of beauty. It was duly awed by the noble proportions of the nave. It found the pews more than comfortable—luxurious. It admired the font immensely, and the lectern, and the railings of the chancel, and the pulpit. Ah! the pulpit. There was the hub of interest. On this grandly inaugural occasion, what sermon was the dear preacher going to preach? The dear preacher, I must tell you, did not write his own sermons. He employed admirable experts to write them for him. But he was not held the less dear for that. So subtle his tricks of elocution, so illuminative his gesture and facial play, so magnetic, above all, the man's whole personality, that to sit under him was to be entranced utterly. Besides, as I hinted, he had been always on the look-out for good sermons, and always willing to pay handsomely for them. Thus to his flock edification had come tripping ever hand in hand with rapture. And so now, on this bright Sunday morning, as the flock sat in the new tabernacle, it wondered what new and specially great sermon its ears were to be privileged to drink in. "My brethren", said the dear preacher, "this is a grand, a solemn occasion. I should like to preach you a sermon worthy of it. Alas! what with one thing and another, I haven't had time to procure that kind of thing. And so I will treat you to a pretty little sermon which I delivered ten years ago or thereabouts, and which you were good enough to admire at the time". Then, clearing his throat, he proceeded to preach accordingly. And later, the flock, scattering in all directions to enjoy roast beef, was unanimous in protesting that never had the dear preacher preached more beautifully. There was only one churl to whom

occurred any sense of disproportion between the occasion and the sermon preached for it.

Hard by was another church, another dear preacher. The church was an old one, but very beautiful, very commodious, associated with the names of many very great preachers. People flocked to it for its own sake, as well as for the sake of its incumbent, who, though young, was already very dear, and very keen to get the best new sermons going. It chanced that the aforesaid churl, soon after the experience which I have related, strayed into this old church. He found there a large congregation, very fashionable and very rapt, and the young incumbent delivering, with extreme animation, a very long, dry sermon which had been written in the eighteenth century. And the churl whispered to those around him "Is the art of sermon-writing dead among us?" But those around him frowned and said "Hush!" For they were being very much edified, nor saw aught amiss in their young incumbent having to fall back on the eighteenth century's hack-work. A tear, nevertheless, stole down the cheek of the churl.

Not long after, wandering through the town, the churl perceived in a side-street another church—a miserably modest little affair, this, made of corrugated iron. He peeped in. The congregation was rather dowdy; and the preacher was unknown to fame, and not nearly so eloquent as those others, those "dear" others. But, wonder of wonders! he seemed to be preaching a brand-new sermon, and, more wondrous yet! the sermon seemed to be a good one. The churl stayed to hear the very end of it, and went away much edified. "It seems", he assured himself, "that the art of sermon-writing is not dead among us. Only", he reflected angrily, "why don't those fashionable preachers keep a sharper look-out? Have they lost all sense of anything beyond their own personal skill and their pew-rates? Is their religion nothing to them?"

I need hardly say that the foregoing story is a parable, not a fact. As you must already have demurred, no fashionable preacher would dare to inaugurate his tenure of a fine new church by preaching a little ten-year-old sermon. Nor would one of his rivals preach what had been written to edify an eighteenth-century congregation—written, moreover, by a hack writer of the period. Such things are impossible. No "flock", however faithful, would for a moment tolerate them. And yet the narration of them forms an exact parable to what has just been actually happening in the sphere that comes within my especial ken—the sphere of the drama. For has not Sir Charles Wyndham just inaugurated his really beautiful new theatre with a revival of "Rosemary"? And has not Mr. Cyril Maude just produced "The Clandestine Marriage" at the Haymarket? And has not Mr. St. John Hankin's comedy "The Two Mr. Wetherbys" just been furiously shown to us by the Stage Society? If Sir Charles Wyndham had moved, not, with a flourish of trumpets, into a really beautiful new theatre, but silently into a devious barn; and if "The Clandestine Marriage" were a classic masterpiece which no one had seen on the stage, and not a dull rigmarole which many people have seen on the stage and tried vainly to forget; and if "The Two Mr. Wetherbys" were a feeble effort of dilettantism, and not, as it is, a sound and solid piece of work, then I should not be at all surprised by the theatrical history of the past week. As it is, the strangest thing is that no one else seems at all surprised. Sir Charles' flock did not on the first night tear up the really beautiful brand-new benches. Since the first night, too, His Majesty the King has visited the theatre. And what did he do? Gather his equerries about him, and withdraw in silent displeasure, thus indicating, with a force which could be compassed by no other mortal, a right sense of the insult to that art on which he is by his people regarded as the highest authority? Nothing of the kind. My morning paper informs me that His Majesty, having sent for Sir Charles, "expressed himself delighted with the theatre and the play". And remember, irony has never been a plaything of the House of Hanover. As at the New Theatre, so at the Haymarket. Mr. Maude's flock cheered him wildly at the fall of the curtain. And in the flock which goes to the per-

formances of the Stage Society I found not one person who seemed surprised that he was not seeing Mr. Hankin's play elsewhere. The dull, mild, hopeless docility of these flocks! Long may I be uninfected by it! If you wish to know what I think of the conduct of Sir Charles, and of Mr. Maude, and of the managers who have not scented out "The Two Mr. Wetherbys", refer to my parable, in which the churl is meant to be myself.

To "Rosemary" in itself I make no objection. On the contrary, I think it a delightful little play, written with a really keen sense for the Early Victorian period. Nor, despite its familiarity, does it seem stale. This is doubtless because of the very fact that it portrays a period so remote from its writers. I suppose it has aged not less surely than any other play written a decade ago. But our sense of period is so preoccupied by its matter as to overlook its manner. Even so, looking at a coat which had been cut a decade ago in the Early Victorian mode, we should not notice its shabbiness, as we should if it had been cut according to the mode of its moment. Mr. Pinero has been pleading for a repertory theatre wherein we could see again the plays which recently ceased to interest us—the plays of yesterday. Such plays are tolerable only (except to their writers) when they don't show us yesterday: yesterday is both too like to-day and not like enough, for any proper appreciation of them. The only one of Mr. Pinero's past plays that we should care to see now is "Trelawny of the Wells". That would be still delightful. Yet I would not advise Sir Charles Wyndham to secure it for the inauguration of his next new theatre.

"The Clandestine Marriage" is poor stuff whose sole merit is that it might coax to a better knowledge of eighteenth-century manners and eighteenth-century language those dramatists who from time to time write plays about the eighteenth-century. However, as it has long been published in a cheap edition, one must reject even this frail excuse for its production at the Haymarket. I found the mimes there making the best of a bad job, and behaving as though the play were the maddest, merriest fun. Certainly, their antics and frolics seemed to be keeping the audience cheerful. But for me, personally, the inherent grisliness of the affair could not be glossed over. A Saxon at an Irish "wake" could not have been more inexpressibly shocked than I was, from first to last.

"The Two Mr. Wetherbys" differs from most English comedies in being not a farcical comedy but a comedic farce. Mr. Hankin evidently set out to write a farce, but the play abounds in scenes of pure and delicate comedy. One of these, in which a lady magnanimously offers to forgive the husband from whom she is separated, and who is not at all anxious for reunion, is quite the best-written scene of comedy vouchsafed to us in recent years. Twenty years hence, if Mr. Hankin meanwhile continue to write plays of this quality, the managers may begin to suspect that a young man of some promise has arisen in our midst.

MAX BEERBOHM.

NEW WAYS OF SAVING MONEY.

THE problem of saving money was discussed this week at the Society of Arts, and a solution of the saving problem was suggested, which seems wholly satisfactory. We may illustrate the methods proposed by supposing that a man of 40 years of age desires to save £100 a year for ten years. By taking a Life policy, under which the sum assured is paid whenever he dies, and by limiting to ten the number of annual premiums which he has to pay, he can assure for £1,000 and have enough left out of the £100 which he proposes to save to buy an annuity of £3 6s. a year for life. If he continues this process year by year for ten years he will have invested £1,000 altogether at the end of that period. He will then be in the receipt of an income of £35 7s. a year for life, thus yielding an income at the rate of more than 3½ per cent. per annum upon the sum invested and whenever he dies the £1,000 which he has invested will be paid to his estate. In the event of death during the early years of the transaction the sum to be paid to his estate largely exceeds the total

amount which he has invested. It will be seen, therefore, that this method provides a safe investment for annual savings, yielding about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and providing insurance protection in addition.

Another method suggested provides for taking a policy with full participation in profits. The immediate annual income derived under this plan increases from about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the first year to nearly 3 per cent. after ten years and for the rest of life. In the event of death during the first year, when £100 had been invested, the sum of £870 would be paid at death. In the case of death after ten years, when £1,000 had been invested, £1,020 would be paid at death. Without investing any further amount than £1,000 in all an income at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. per annum would be paid for the rest of life; and thereafter the amount to be paid at death would be steadily increased by the addition of bonuses. After twenty years the sum payable would be £1,200; after thirty years £1,350; and after forty years more than £1,500. These results are obtained by investing £100 a year for ten years and are received in addition to an immediate income from the commencement, at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. per annum upon the total sum invested.

A modification of these methods provides for the payment of an income for twenty years after death in place of a capital sum immediately after death. As a result of investing £100 a year for ten years, the investor can receive $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon his money so long as he lives, and leave an income for twenty years after his death of £45 a year. This means that if he dies within the first year, after having paid only £100, his estate will receive £45 a year for twenty years, thus constituting very efficient insurance protection, accompanied by an immediate income upon his savings at a high rate of interest.

By saving £100 a year for twenty years the investor can himself receive an income increasing from $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the first year to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the twentieth year upon the total sum invested; and thereafter till he dies, and, in addition to this, his estate receives for twenty years an income of £90 a year, which if he dies in the first year is the result of the investment of only £100 and if he lives for twenty or more years is the yield upon an investment of £2,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

27 February, 1903.

SIR,—At one time the United States thought Canada beneath their notice. "Canada can lie there till we want it, then we will take it", was the thought; but by judicious advertising Canada's riches have been brought to the world's notice more especially to England's and the United States'. And now the Americans apparently have made up their mind that Canada should be theirs. A resolution was actually put forward in the House of Representatives in Washington yesterday by Representative De Armond which runs as follows:—Washington 26 February. "That the President be and is hereby requested to learn and advise the Congress upon what terms if any, honourable to both nations and satisfactory to the inhabitants of the territory primarily affected, Great Britain would consent to cede to the United States all or any part of the territory lying north of and adjoining the United States, to be formed in due time into one or more states and admitted into the Union upon an equality with the other states the inhabitants thereof in the meantime to enjoy all the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Federal Constitution." To anyone who is in a position to know what it implies, the reference to privileges and immunities will appear only one degree less absurd than the resolution itself.

As a Canadian living in the United States I have had ample opportunity of observing certain factors that are working to the injury of the British Empire. You will get more from your enemies the French and Germans than from the Americans whom you consider your friends.

Yours, &c., A CANADIAN.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH CHURCHMEN.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Alpenheim, Leckhampton Hill, Cheltenham,
15 March, 1903.

SIR,—The article in your issue of 14 March entitled:—"The Campaign Against High Churchmen" contains the following words:—"... While avowedly an attack on externals, this is really an attempt to suppress High Church theology and to oust High Churchmen from their own communion. That is the secret history of this long agitation." Now, Sir, if by "High Churchmen" are meant those who relatively to the agency of the Holy Spirit and the instrumentality of the Bible attach a high importance to the agency of the Church and the instrumentality of the outward ordinances of religion, I maintain that the Protestants of this country repudiate with indignation the insinuation that their antagonism to the presence of such theology and its exponents in the Church of England is in the smallest degree a secret. On the contrary, nothing do we avow with less reserve than that we attack certain external practices only because

- (1) They represent certain theories and because
- (2) The outward and visible is all that a human tribunal can take cognisance of.

I am, Sir, Faithfully yours, WILFRID H. ISAACS.

[We have nothing to do with our correspondent's definition of High Churchmen; but he is evidently unaware that the Chairman of the Liverpool Laymen's League has expressed in writing surprise that it should be supposed that their attack is directed against High Churchmen.—ED. S. R.]

MOTHERHOOD AND SACRIFICE.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

S. Matthew's Vicarage, Leeds, 9 March, 1903.

SIR,—In the article on "The Anglo-Indian Woman" in the SATURDAY REVIEW of 7th inst., occurs a reference to women "who love luxury too much to endure the self-sacrifice of motherhood". Judging from the experience of a quarter of a century spent in such confidential relationship to human lives as is possible for few but clergymen to be called on to receive, I feel sorry that the phrase I quote was not written thus:—"Who love self-sacrifice too much to endure the luxury of motherhood."

Was it of the wife's joy or of her sacrificed joy it was sung—"Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine . . . O well is thee and happy shalt thou be"?

Yours, W. DUNN.

AMERICANISMS AND BAD LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

National Association for the Suppression of Bad Language, 1 Finsbury Circus, E.C., 13 March, 1903.

SIR,—Your Californian correspondent, Mr. S. C. S. Hammond, in your issue of the 7th inst.—evidently under a misapprehension—accuses me of clinging "to the use of that undesirable parochialism 'our people'." Now by "our people" I mean all the English-speaking inhabitants of our vast empire. Surely this is catholic and not parochial. In this connexion perhaps you will permit me to add that we are now establishing branches not only all over Great Britain and Ireland but also in South Africa, India, and in various other parts of the world. There is a flourishing kindred association in the United States and doubtless our combined efforts will do much towards suppressing the use of bad language, which has now become a public scandal and a national disgrace.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
GREVILLE WALPOLE, M.A., LL.D., General Secretary.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

London, N., 18 March, 1903.

SIR,—If Mrs. Steel, the writer of the article on "The Anglo-Indian Woman" in the SATURDAY REVIEW for

7 March, was as well acquainted with Madras as with other parts of India, she would have considerably modified her remarks on the Anglo-Indian woman. It is true that, even with a knowledge of one or more of the vernaculars, which many Anglo-Indian women in Madras possess and in a higher degree than merely passing the lower standard, it is "very difficult to get at the real India". Whose fault is this? Certainly not that of the Anglo-Indian woman who is ready at all times to give sympathy, friendship, and even affection to her Indian sisters, but the latter will have none of it! They meet at public functions, that is of course where only ladies meet, they go to the houses of European ladies, exchange little confidences about their children, and other small matters, but will they admit those European ladies into the privacy of their own dwellings? When an Anglo-Indian woman calls at the house of an Indian lady she is not permitted to enter the living rooms of the family, but is shown into a court or hall, which she shares with the cow or cows! She does not show that "utter aloofness from national interest in her environment" as to be offended at this, for she is not ignorant of the fact that there is no disrespect intended by the presence of the animal sacred to her hostess, and she would if she could interest herself as strongly in the lives of those ladies as in those more immediately connected with her.

If "intelligent tolerant inquiry into what seems antagonistic" is necessary for this, will she be permitted to make such inquiry, no matter how perfect the language in which such inquiry is made? All who know anything of the Indian women will understand how closely they preserve their domestic privacy, and, unless in rare exceptions, how seldom even social intercourse, such as it is, can remove the barrier to the bond of union, which might be based on their common womanhood, a barrier which exists on the Indian side only, or at most, generally.

In Madras the wives of English officials have for many years taken a keen interest in the affairs of the country in which their husbands' work lies, and the writings of some of these ladies show an insight into the character and even the thoughts and feelings of the people with whom they have to do, only to be acquired by careful observation, and (where it is possible) that intelligent inquiry of which the Anglo-Indian woman, with her imperfect knowledge of native languages, is accused of being incapable.

The National Indian Association, which has been in existence for many years, is the means of a friendly acquaintance between English and Indian ladies; by this acquaintance with each other many mistakes may be rectified. As the committees are composed of both Indian and Anglo-Indian ladies, (as far as the social customs of the former will permit) there is opportunity for a clearer understanding, of which the Anglo-Indian woman is not slow to avail herself; nor does she make the "conversion to Western views" a condition for a nearer approach to it. On the contrary the Anglo-Indian women in Madras, some of whose names are well known, are most careful to let their Indian sisters feel that it is by no means incumbent on them in their higher culture to denationalise themselves, but rather to keep all that is good and true of their native customs and manners, as well as the "Eastern equivalents of Western virtues"—which the true Anglo-Indian woman, as she is known in Madras, would neither "ruthlessly condemn nor destroy".

In the "Indian Ladies' Magazine" for February there is a note from the editress which shows that from the Indian lady's point of view there is an increased and it is to be hoped not an "unreal interest" in the affairs of India shown by the Anglo-Indian woman. "There is an increasing number of English ladies who are taking a genuine interest in their Indian sisters, and are doing their utmost to help them; what is wanted is as much readiness on the part of the Indian ladies to co-operate with the English, as of interest on the part of the latter in everything concerning the welfare of Indian women". This is valuable testimony and is most satisfactory coming as it does from an Indian lady. The passage is quoted verbatim.

E. A. KEELY.

REVIEWS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CATALOGUES.

- "Subject-Index of Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum, 1881-1900." By G. K. Fortescue. Vol. I.: A-E. London: Published by order of the Trustees. 1902. 30s.
- "Catalogue of the London Library, 1903." By C. T. Hagberg Wright. London: Williams and Norgate. 1903. 35s. net.
- "Mudie's Select Library Catalogue 1903." London: Mudie. 1903. 1s. 6d.
- "Bibliotheca Somersetensis: a Catalogue of Books &c. in some way connected with the County of Somerset." 3 vols. Taunton: Barnicott and Pearce. 1902. 63s. net.
- "An Illustrated Catalogue of Old and Rare Books for Sale." London: Pickering and Chatto. 1902. 6s.
- "The English Catalogue for 1902." London: Sampson Low. 1903. 6s. net.
- "Descriptive Catalogue of Books contained in the Bishopsgate Institute Lending Library." Compiled by C. W. F. Goss. London. 1s. 6d.
- "Lists of New and Important Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston." (Published monthly.) Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 1903.

N EARLY a hundred years ago Dibdin, in the preface to the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana", spoke of the study of bibliography in this country as being perhaps still in its infancy. But since his day that study has advanced by leaps and bounds; societies devoted to bibliographic research have sprung up in various parts of the kingdom, and incunabula have been ferreted out from private libraries and local collections. International competition, too, has raised the prices of rare books to figures that would astound Dibdin and cause Wanley to stand aghast, and they have consequently been sought out and described with ever-increasing care and minuteness. Bibliographies have been made of so many subjects, even including fossil hyænas, that they in turn have been classified, and there is already quite a respectable number of bibliographies of bibliographies, which in like manner are steadily increasing. But is such work as the study of types and title-pages, with all the details of the printer's office and the binder's shop, or the collection of all the books from a particular press or on a particular subject, to be the sole object of bibliography? We trust not, and venture to add that in one respect, surely the highest, it is still in its infancy. Up to the present time, with few exceptions, bibliography has been work done by bibliophiles for bibliophiles, but signs are not lacking that, in the case of special subjects, the student will become the object, and that efforts will be made to show the character of a book and its pedigree, that is to say its relation to its predecessors. What is really wanted is just sufficient information to indicate the chief respects in which a book differs from others of its class, or the statement that it has no special features, beyond what may be expected from its title, and therefore a student may be spared time and labour in going through it. We are not here concerned with matters of style and taste, but simply with facts, not with subject indexes in general but with the bibliography of a single subject at a time. There is probably not much pecuniary profit attached to such work, but where is the bibliographer who expects it? On the other hand the pioneer work is mostly done, for, as mentioned above, there are lists of books on almost every subject awaiting the bibliographer who will add a literary description to the other details already set down. Nor must it be forgotten that much valuable work in this direction has already been done and only needs to be collected.

Bibliography carried out on these lines would secure a double advantage, for useless repetition would be checked and much valuable material would be rendered available, which now lies buried in dusty tomes, whose contents are inadequately indicated by their titles. Also one of the common objections made against a bibliography, that it is of little use outside a library, would be in a great measure removed. Even in a library inquirers for the "best

books" are now presented with long and ever lengthening lists, and bidden to make their own selection, and the librarian is their only resource for hints to assist them in their choice. It may be suggested that the end in view is already attained by selections of the "best books", but every student knows that the "best books" from the general point of view are by no means always the best from a particular point, and that the books which fall out of use because they do not meet the popular demand are often, perhaps usually, the very ones that deserve to be recorded for valuable matter contained in them. This point will be abundantly clear to anyone acquainted with our county histories and with topographic works generally. It may likewise be objected that it would take a lifetime to deal adequately with any extensive subject. Be it so; lifetimes are often far less profitably spent; but such need not be the case, for it is work that can be done piecemeal and in periods. At present, however, far too much of the world's literature is buried in the common cemetery, and registered merely with a name and number, without a decent epitaph to record its merits or hint at its defects.

With the ever-increasing deluge of books and the development of libraries, it is only natural that catalogues should grow in numbers and importance and that subject indexes must increase in proportion. We have before us a number of such works, which illustrate this growth and development in recent years and give food for thought as to the future. Foremost comes the "Subject-Index of Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1881-1900". This is the first of three volumes which will contain about 155,000 references. Although primarily published for use with the General Catalogue of the Museum, and consequently not duplicating certain references already given in that catalogue, it is otherwise very complete, and forms a good basis for selection in keeping up a private or public library. It is the largest work of its kind ever attempted, and when one considers that it only covers twenty years, it seems to go far towards demonstrating the uselessness of attempting to produce complete subject-indexes to libraries that number their books by millions. Let anyone open this index at one of the larger subjects and he will see at a glance how hopeless it would soon become to search for the best trees in so dense a forest. The Catalogue of the London Library, by Dr. Hagberg Wright, is a notable example of what can be done by compression, and is a perfect study in the use of abbreviations; most of these, however, are obvious, and the advantage of having the entire catalogue in one volume far outweighs any little inconvenience they may cause. It is interesting to compare this edition with the earlier ones and to notice that many of the long sets formerly printed in extenso are now represented by a single line, while opposite treatment, in most cases justly, has been given to others. The work is singularly free from pedantry, the besetting sin of cataloguers, but the trail is not altogether absent, for Alexandre Dumas fils precedes Alexandre Dumas père.

Then we have "A Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, single Sheets and Broad-sides in some way connected with the county of Somerset", which is the sub-title of Mr. Emanuel Green's "Bibliotheca Somersetensis". This is a handsome and well-printed work in three volumes, one being devoted to Bath books alone. Catalogues such as this, printed for subscribers, appeal chiefly to the county historian and the local antiquary, but they often reveal the existence of rare locally printed books, and by collecting the works of celebrated men, (e.g. of Prynne in the present instance) do much to entitle bibliography to pose as handmaid to history. Mudie's new catalogue, January 1903, is particularly good, and the classified fiction, a recent addition in which novels are arranged "historically, topographically and topically", will appeal to the many searchers after local colour, and it is very interesting to note the various novels set in striking periods of history or in favourite localities. Boys and girls have each a section of classified stories; we hope that one result of this arrangement will be the summary rejection by those in doubt as to Christmas presents of all books labelled "for girls." As a specimen of a catalogue of an East End lending library we take

that of the Bishopsgate Institute, compiled by C. W. F. Goss. It is arranged on the dictionary principle, and a short synopsis of a book is given when the title is obscure or perplexing: in fact this "Descriptive Catalogue" appears to be well adapted to the needs of the class of readers for whom it is intended. Of the "English Catalogue" now brought down to the end of 1902, it would be superfluous to say more than that it is ably continued on the dictionary principle, adopted in 1891, which so admirably serves its purpose. Among trade catalogues mention may be made of the one issued last year by Pickering and Chatto; it is remarkable for its wealth of excellent illustrations and for its good bibliographic quality. As a specimen from America we have the monthly lists of additions to the Boston Public Library. They are curiously different from similar lists in other countries for they give genealogies the first rank after reference books and relegate "old books and incunabula" to the end between publications for children and for the blind.

A SCOTCH COLLECTION.

"Scottish History and Life." Glasgow: Maclehose. 1902. 42s. net.

WE learn from the preface to this fine volume that its purpose is to utilise the valuable material collected at Glasgow in the International Exhibition of 1901 for telling the story of Scottish history. The co-operation of several authors was thought desirable, and the persons selected all bear names of literary repute. The volume would perhaps have been more symmetrical if the authors had been but two, dealing respectively with the history and the domestic life of Scotland. We are informed that out of four hundred and thirty-seven illustrations two hundred and eighty-nine have been specially engraved for this book. This unfortunately means that a large number of engravings are from blocks far from new, and we accordingly observe a great variety in the beauty of the illustrations. Some are as fine as modern art can produce—some are very poor—and it would surely have been wiser when producing an expensive volume to have printed none but new engravings. The paper used is highly glazed and suitable to the easy printing of fine engraving, the result being less agreeable to the eye than that obtained by printing on hand-made paper. We believe however that the fine paper used in English art-volumes has shown a tendency rapidly to deteriorate.

The History illustrated by objects exhibited is divided into eleven sections of which the first two are devoted to Prehistoric Remains and Sculptured Stones. That on Prehistoric Remains is written by Dr. Joseph Anderson, who considers that the prehistoric and historic periods in various countries greatly vary, but may properly in each country be bounded by the knowledge of writing. Seeing that the same author further remarks, with much greater force, that chronology is based on definite dates supplied by record, the precise boundary between chronicle called prehistoric and that called historic must surely vary with our greater or less knowledge of records anterior to writing on skin or paper. The stone, bronze and iron ages are here examined by Dr. Anderson and these of course are prehistoric. The article is a clear and intelligible exposition of the inference to be drawn from a number of objects most of them beautifully rendered. The engravings of the stone hammers for example are magnificent, and those of bronze ornaments (exhibiting marvellous delicacy), are many of them very beautiful. The illustrations of the iron age do not seem to have been specially engraved for this work. To students of antique art the essay by Mr. Graham of Skipness on Sculptured Stones is the most interesting in the volume. We may state at once that Mr. Graham's exposition is far better calculated briefly to convey clear ideas to the uninitiated than anything we have yet read. The great works by Dr. Stuart and the Earl of Southesk are beyond the capacity of those who cannot devote their lives to the study of sculptured stones, but who nevertheless desire to have some general knowledge of them.

We do not suppose that the stones illustrated can have been taken to Glasgow, and therefore the Scottish stones selected by the author for his argument are not in one respect complete; for undoubtedly the most important period of sculptured stones is that when Ogam writing appears in combination with symbols, Pagan or Christian. We do not observe that any of the illustrations exhibit such stones, of which there are several in Scotland, proving an Irish settlement before and contemporary with the Scandinavian. This subject was examined with great learning by Mr. Richard Brash whose work was published under the editorship of Dr. Anderson in 1879 after his death. Whether Mr. Graham and Dr. Anderson do or do not agree with the conclusions of Mr. Brash, it is an omission not to notice that learned work. Dr. Aitkin touches very briefly on the Roman occupation and the mission of S. Columba. His principal illustration is the "Brooch of Lorne" which is evidently not newly engraved.

Mediaeval History commences, for the purpose of the article by Professor Medley, with the termination of the War of Independence. The Professor is able to illustrate his story with fine engravings of pictures lent by the King, the Marquess of Lothian, and the Duke of Devonshire. And here we feel bound to observe that the volume before us does not quite justify its title. The Mediaeval History of Scotland is principally illustrated by its ecclesiastical architecture and of course this could not be exhibited at Glasgow. The reader must therefore bear in mind that the book before him is not a Scottish history but a collection of articles on objects exhibited. It is simply a catalogue raisonnée, the *raisonnement* in which vastly exceeds that of any previous catalogue. The rapid development of the very finest architecture in Scotland in the two centuries anterior to the War of Independence is in our judgment one of the most important subjects for the student of history, for during the whole of that period the people must have been, as compared with England and Europe, extremely poor.

Dr. Hay Fleming contributes three articles devoted to "Mary Queen of Scots" "James the Sixth" and "King, Kirk and Covenant". Dr. Fleming's introductory observations are founded upon pictures of the Queen's tazza, lent by the late Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, a fine covered cup of Limoges enamel presented by the Dauphin to his bride, and other objects connected with her childhood. We are then plunged into a career of crime. After an allusion to David Riccio as "the wretched foreigner" we find an old served-up portrait of John Knox, and a picture of King James' cradle by no means newly engraved, the corresponding text expressing the author's conviction that the Queen was a murderess. The Darnley cenotaph is then described occupying ten times the space necessary for the author's summary of the evidence and judicial statement of the Queen's guilt. This is not a kind of history which we find attractive. The author however devotes the greater part of his article to a description of exhibits—some excellent portrait specimens of the Queen's embroidery and finally her Rosary and Crucifix. The Crucifix now belonging to the Duke of Norfolk is of amazing beauty, and the representation perfect. The two following articles indicate the strong Presbyterian bias of Dr. Fleming and account for his opinion of Queen Mary. They cease to be expositions of objects exhibited and become the channels of history as conceived by Presbyterians. We cannot at all accept the views expressed, but the view taken is not so important as the question whether this mode of teaching history is desirable. Is it fair? That those who resisted the Covenanters and endeavoured to establish Bishops and Liturgy in Scotland were at least as sincere as those who rebelled does not occur to Dr. Fleming. He sneers at people flocking to be touched for scrofula by a "faithless and licentious king" while "two chaplains imparted a religious tone to the ceremony". Observations such as these on the side lights of history are enough to show whether an essay or lecture is that of a competent judge or of a prejudiced advocate. Neither the judge nor the advocate is the best compiler of a catalogue.

The remaining articles written by Mr. Henry Grey

Graham, are far more appropriate to their periods, which extend from the eve of the Union to the result of the last Jacobite rising. We have a most beautiful portrait of Claverhouse, fine engravings of the Earl of Findlater, the Chevalier, and of Flora Macdonald. We wish however the author had excluded the final absurdities, illustrations of Sir Walter Scott as a boy and of his travelling desk as part of an article on "After the Rebellion". The latter part of the volume is devoted to essays on Aspects of Scottish Life. The origin of burghs, guilds and corporations is first considered. The author would have added to the interest of his essay if he had indicated the divergencies of Scottish and English burgh tenure, and particularly if he had explained whether there was in Scotland any equivalent of tallage.

Having observed the difference between royal burghs and burghs of barony, Mr. Graham informs us that "arrogant and overbearing nobles" obtained grants of regality. Modern writers seem always to assume that every constitutional change illustrates in some way the arrogance of nobles, or the deep designs of ecclesiastics, but, surely, every creation of a burgh must detract from the despotic power of its grantor. The illustrations to this article are good especially those of standard measures. There appear to be no earlier "Burghal Charters" than those of King William; a facsimile of that to Perth dated 10 October, 1210, is well rendered, but the engravings of seals are very poor. Sir Herbert Maxwell contributes an article on Scottish sports written in his best manner; his history of golf and curling is admirably told, and the illustrations of golf clubs are excellent. This and the following article by Mr. Whitelaw on Scottish weapons expound well the lessons to be learnt from the objects illustrated. An article by Mr. A. J. S. Brook on Scottish Plate comments on maces, brooches, snuff-mulls, and drinking vessels exhibited at Glasgow. The illustrations of the cups are good, but a very beautiful loving cup of George Heriot, founder of the hospital, is poorly rendered. There are a few university maces still in existence and an illustration of that at Glasgow in the tabernacle form is given. The ancient mace of the University of Edinburgh was stolen in 1787, apparently by a member of the town council, and the council was "so black affronted" by the disgrace that it presented another in 1789. But, alas! nothing can redeem the loss by theft of the old ecclesiastical plate. Some of it was we hope rescued by the Catholic clergy, but the bulk of it underwent the doom meted to all "monuments of superstition". Not a solitary specimen of the plate used in the ancient Church seems now to be available for exhibition. The Reformation was especially fatal to ecclesiastical manuscripts, but illustrations are given of three illuminated volumes, the Arbutnot Missal, a Perth Psalter and an Aberdeen Book of Hours. Paisley exhibited the first and, if we remember rightly, bought it quite recently in a London auction room.

Mr. Henry Grey Graham contributes a long article on Social Life in Scotland. The artisan earned in the seventeenth century sixpence a day, the ploughman two or three pounds a year. The peasantry lived in cabins with holes for windows and chimneys. Butcher's meat was unknown, a tallow-candle rare, and coin scarce. Rents were of course paid in kind. The abodes of the gentry were dingy and mean, but the greater nobles had a few fine castles. We have ourselves been surprised to read a list of the rich contents of a castle in the sixteenth century, and have been impressed with the great difference in respect of comfort between the head and near cadet of a great house. Lairds had incomes of fifty pounds a year mostly in produce. They had no carpets before 1740, no bells and no forks. They killed their "mart" (after Martinmas) the supply of meat for winter use, which was thereupon salted. In the towns there was no artificial light. Honest folks were all warned to bed at eight or nine and awaked at four by the town drummer. Citizens lived under magistrates having extraordinary powers, yet notwithstanding crimes of violence were of weekly occurrence. The state of the streets can scarcely be imagined, full of offal and every abomination, fierce and dangerous pigs the only scavengers.

Such was the romantic past of the people, the one bright spot in every parish gone, no relief from hopeless monotony but the courting of the sexes, over which the church elders kept a watchful eye, so that the penitent's stool—principal object of interest in each church—might never be unoccupied! Nevertheless there was learning, and notwithstanding the misery periodically inflicted by the English in border warfare, and the natural poverty of a pastoral country, there was trade. The Universities of S. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen were all founded in the fifteenth century, and the country was rich in monasteries the tenants of which were more prosperous than others. Dr. David Murray contributes a fascinating account of University life. The volume concludes with a chapter on memorials of Glasgow, showing its development from a burgh of the Bishop to that of the most populous and the wealthiest city in Scotland. This chapter is illustrated with views of surrounding places, also with costumes and portraits. As a work of art "*Scottish History and Life*" merits a place in every British library.

A LIFE MISSED.

"Edward Bowen: a Memoir." By the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen. London: Longmans. 1902. 12s. 6d. net.

IT must be confessed that the *Life of Edward Bowen* is a disappointing book. Bowen was in his way a man of genius, and this is not the biography of a man of genius, but of a pedagogue. The enthusiastic schoolmaster, it may be supposed, is the man who values his profession because it brings him closer to humanity; but the impression left on the mind of the reader of this book is rather that Bowen valued the fact that he was a human being because it enabled him to be a schoolmaster. It does not appear from the memoir that Bowen, as was undoubtedly the case, chose his profession, and devoted his life to it, because of the intense interest that he found in the problems of education, and in the service of boyhood; it would rather appear that he looked upon boys as so many beings to be imbued with his own special principles, as convenient receptacles into which to pour his own preferences.

To write the life of a schoolmaster pure and simple is undoubtedly a difficult task; to begin with, such a life is bound to be a very uneventful one, and moreover, the material to be dealt with is, superficially, at all events, of an essentially unromantic type. But what is rather needed is a short and vivid sketch of the man at work, avoiding as far as possible technical details, and giving a glimpse into the mind of the hero, and an insight into the principles which guided him. Instead of this a somewhat dreary picture is drawn of a professional man; there are long quotations from not very impressive youthful compositions; there is a bulky appendix, including essays on such subjects as the influence of scenery and the Commune of Paris, as well as some interesting educational papers, and a collection of school songs. Much of this is beside the mark; we venture to think that the real interest of Bowen's life lay entirely in his work at Harrow; and it is impossible not to compare the volume with Sir Henry Cunningham's admirable *Memoir of Edward Bowen's brother, Lord Bowen*, and very much to the disadvantage of the book before us. Sir Henry Cunningham succeeded in giving a brilliant picture of a man of genius and virtue. In the life of Edward Bowen we are somewhat heavily conscious of the virtue, and the genius seems somehow to have evaporated.

Edward Bowen was conspicuous in several ways; he was a famous teacher, he held strong, and in some ways peculiar, views on educational matters; he was a humourist, and he was a poet. To take these points a little in detail, it may be said that the picture here drawn of him as a teacher is depressing. A few of his methods are depicted; they give the impression that he was extraordinarily fantastic and discursive as an instructor; typical lessons are described, from which it would appear that he felt at liberty to speak on almost any subject except the subject he was employed in

teaching; again, certain devices, of a presumably humorous nature, by which he secured attention, are given in detail, such as *The Goose*, a mechanical bird, which was wound up to nod its head at the boy who gave an absurd answer, and whose body contained sweets, which were distributed to soothe sensitive feelings. One cannot help feeling that the selection of episodes is not happy; it gives the impression of a limited and professional species of humour, which is not inspiring; either more of these innocent devices should have been quoted, or fewer, and it is difficult to see from the book where the stimulus, which undoubtedly existed, can have come in.

Of Bowen's life as a housemaster the picture given is not an attractive one; it appears that his own tastes in the matter of upholstery and plain living were so simple as almost to run the risk of erring on the side of squalor; and this simplicity he seems to have insisted on in the lives of the boys under his control. He appears, for instance, to have told a boy who confessed to having taken two hot baths in a week that he resembled the later Romans. There is of course a certain dignity in austerity, but the effect left upon the mind is that Bowen considered his own prejudices in this respect to be not only desirable, but necessary to salvation.

Again, a fact is related of him as if it in some mysterious way redounded to his credit, that, though he walked as a rule in a decisive manner, and wore boots of an abnormal thickness, yet in visiting the boys' rooms in his house, he was never heard to approach until the door opened noiselessly, and he bounded briskly into the room he had decided to inspect. Such idiosyncrasies as these must have had very strong counterbalancing virtues of enthusiasm and geniality not to have militated against him as an English schoolmaster. And the pity of it is that those positive qualities were undoubtedly there, only the biographer has not been able to depict them.

Bowen's educational views were very decided, and not tentatively expressed; and here also the feeling after reading the book is that though in many ways he showed insight and strong common sense, yet that he did not hold his views liberally, but exalted his prejudices into principles.

As a humourist, it is clear that Bowen possessed a strong and native vein of humour; but again it is impossible to detect this from the book. The author hazards a remark in one place that Bowen would have been incomparable as an editor of "*Punch*", and, to support this, quotes a "brilliantly humorous" notice which appeared from his pen with reference to some athletic competition. We feel bound to say that the ordinary reader will find the notice infinitely saddening, and will be compelled to look for evidences of Bowen's command of humour in other directions. The quality which appears to vitiate the humorous specimens of his writings that are given is the strong academical flavour which characterises them. For instance, Bowen wrote a paper in the form of an imaginary biography to illustrate certain aspects of the schoolmaster of the Arnoldian type, a type with which he had little sympathy. Not to go beyond the title, the name which he bestows on his hero, "*Arnoldides Chiffers*", seems to the ordinary mind to have the pedagogic taint; and if the truth must be confessed there is a certain strained jerkiness about the humorous efforts which are given in the book, which suggests to the mind that the writer had in view not an ordinary audience, but an audience compelled by circumstances to accord a willing reception to any display of magisterial wit.

As a writer of songs, Bowen showed great facility; it is hardly fair to judge of such things from the outside, because it is impossible to allow sufficiently for the influence of associations. But it may be said that in the great song *Forty Years On* he displays undoubted genius; it would be a very chilly spirit that could hear or read the fine lyric and be unmoved; and the same quality is displayed more or less in many of the other songs.

It is painful to seem to be ungenerous to a man whose devotion was unquestioned, and whose character had much that was noble and great in it; but it is the

book and not the man that we are discussing, and the book does not contrive to give a convincing or even an attractive picture. But we seem to discern behind the harsh mannerisms, the pedagogic phrases, the creaking boots of the hero, a noble and shadowy figure moving somewhere out of sight. One cannot help recognising the extraordinary devotion and energy of the man; we see him withdrawing, year by year, more and more decisively, into a profound seclusion from the outer world, giving himself up body and soul to his work, living with his boys, playing with them, leading them in ways that were honourable and manly, and without a single thought of personal ambition or selfish motive: at the same time we cannot help questioning whether Bowen might not have attained even greater results if he had not kept his eyes fixed so firmly on his narrow horizon; whether he might not have been somewhat more accessible to outside opinion; whether, indeed, it might not have possibly been better for his boys if he had not seen quite so much of them. We are inclined on the whole to regret that Bowen did not pursue the idea which at one time came into his mind that he might do good political service to his country. It will be remembered that Edward Bowen stood for Parliament as a Liberal at Hertford in 1880, when he was beaten by the present Premier, by 564 votes to 400. He might have been useful in the House as an educational expert.

Still more do we regret that he was not chosen in the year 1885 for the Headmastership of Harrow. The necessity of ruling with tact and judgment, the need for the conciliation of colleagues whose views did not coincide with his own, the contact with the outer world, would, we believe, have given Bowen just that broadening influence which he required, and which he missed. We are not here questioning the nobility of his character or the value of his work; we only regret that so uninspiring a record should stand for future generations as the portrait of so remarkable and devoted a man.

A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE CRICKET.

"The Cambridge University Cricket Club." London: Blackwood. 1902. 15s. net.

A FEW weeks ago in an article referring to some recently published cricket literature we regretted the lack of a really good history of the game and of trustworthy authorities ready to the future historian's hand. It was therefore with no small pleasure that we hailed the appearance of the chronicle of "The Cambridge University Cricket Club" compiled by one as competent as Mr. W. J. Ford. We greatly hope that it will shortly be followed by a companion volume on Oxford cricket; not the less because, fairly and impartially as the Cambridge author writes, we cannot help feeling that he remains, naturally enough, a very enthusiastic admirer of the champions of his own University. To Oxford men, we think, it will appear that in some cases he is a trifle too favourable to Cambridge at the expense of its opponents; and that it is desirable, in order to restore the historical balance, that the Oxford celebrities should be sung and the Oxford story of past contests be recounted as soon as some capable person can be persuaded to undertake the task.

With the exception of this slight criticism—if such it can be called—we have little but praise to bestow on Mr. Ford's book. As is inevitable in a work of this kind the greater portion of the volume is taken up with scores and statistics. Personally we prefer the whole of the scoring card or none, as no performance can be fully appreciated without knowing the full composition of both teams, but no doubt limitations of space prevented the insertion of the full detail of the scores of Cambridge's opponents. But these may be found elsewhere, and after all by far the most important part of the book are Mr. Ford's two excellent chapters, covering about 150 pages, on the history of the C.U.C.C. and on Cambridge cricket and cricketers. In the first he traces the fortunes of the club from the year 1820 when the game began to acquire an important position in the University, those days of uncertain ways

and means and imperfect wickets, down to the abandonment of the old ground called "Parker's Piece", the acquisition of Fenner's and the stable if not independent position of the club at the present day. In the second he deals pleasantly with the game itself, illustrating his story with letters and papers furnished by the survivors of the times he describes. The first chapter has no special interest for any except Cambridge men, but the second will delight all lovers of cricket history. In it we are brought near to the heroes of old days, Jenner-Fust, A. R. Ward, Buchanan, Plowden, Absolom, Longman, the Lytteltons and A. G. Steel. Of the powers of the last Mr. Ford's own experience furnishes a most interesting sketch; while Messrs. Broughton and Dupuis, Sir Henry Plowden, Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. Yardley, Mr. Edward Lyttelton and others supply many valuable details of the days when they wore the light blue. Mr. Ford's own style is excellently adapted to his subject and his method, and is reinforced by some capital stories from his own and other pens. Many are the comments on the Varsity match; its ethics, its incidents, its participants. In contrast to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's expressed opinion of cricket and its players we are very sure that Sir Henry Plowden's analysis of the moral factor in the great match will be endorsed by all who have played in it. We do not think that he exaggerates when he says that "there is no more honourable victory than to overcome" the nervousness engendered by that great occasion. Many bowlers again will agree with Sir Henry in saying that he "could always bowl better to a good bat than a bad one"; and those who have seen Albert Trott field will appreciate the feelings of the spectator who exclaimed on seeing a brilliant catch "'Ow could 'e miss it? 'E's got 'ands like a 'ip-bath!" Many too will read with interest Mr. F. G. Pelham's description of Lord's in '66 and will admit that, though nowadays it does not "favour the bowlers in many ways", those "admirable and hard-worked functionaries", to quote a phrase of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, certainly do find it "very hot under foot". We hope that young cricketers will emulate the example of these earlier players, of Sir Henry Plowden in bowling; of Mr. Absolom in fielding whose nerve and confidence were such that while judging a high catch from Daft, then well on in his century, he was heard to ejaculate "Thank God! At last!"; of Steel in batting, who possessed in Mr. Ford's words "a simple magazine of strokes all round the wicket from the glance to the late-cut, as you work round by way of the bowler's end". We heartily recommend the book to veteran and tiro alike.

NOVELS.

"In Piccadilly." By Benjamin Swift. London: Heinemann. 1903. 6s.

To be ignorant of the habits of the upper class is a crime in no one, except the novelist who writes about it. In him the offence is rank, for he is under no compulsion to write about lords and ladies who live in Mayfair. Pictures of the manners of any class are interesting providing they be true. When they are glaringly untrue, the intelligence of the reader is insulted. "In Piccadilly", as the name suggests, is by way of being a story of "high life". The reader shall judge of Mr. Benjamin Swift's knowledge of his subject from the following touches. An old Scotch lord takes a house in Piccadilly which he runs with the following establishment: a "valet", who has a red stripe down his trousers and wears a red waistcoat, a housekeeper, a housemaid, and a French chef, who comes by the day. We should like to see that household in Piccadilly. The son of the Scotch lord, being driven by his father's curses from his house, takes refuge with a friend, a man of fashion who has rooms at the Walsingham Hotel. The young laird, being much upset, asks his friend to put him up for the night, and Mr. Swift informs us that the two young men shared the same bed. After this we laid the book down, and decided that "the subsequent proceedings interested us no more". We are quite sure that the average omnibus-driver knows more about the manners and morals of Piccadilly than Mr. Benjamin Swift.

"Danny: The Story of a Dandie Dinmont." By Alfred Ollivant. London: Murray. 1903. 6s.

Mr. Ollivant writes so lovingly and so well of dogs that he is in some danger of being tempted to exploit all the classes of a dog show. He has immortalised a sheep-dog; he now lends life to the ideal Dandie Dinmont. But to read the book is to feel that he can never sink to the pug or the schipperke. For him the dog is the companion meet for man in the free air of the moors: no drawing-room bundle, no object of gushing admiration. Perhaps in his climaxes, now as before, he half yields to the danger of reading human feelings—or rather common feelings strung to an intensity which we generally regard as human—into his dumb characters. But, after all, disappointment, passionate mourning for the lost, utter misery at forfeiting the love of the loved human being, are emotions potential at least in every puppy who deservedly escapes drowning. When it comes to weaving a story, however, the hound-motif hardly suffices for 300 pages. Still the human characters in "Danny" are drawn with remarkable power. They are a strange enough set, as the man on the omnibus will think if he reads the book, but Mr. Ollivant makes us accept them. For the truth is that no man who really understands dogs will be seriously at fault over human beings—unless vile human beings. *προβατο-γνωρίων*, said the Greeks: "a judge of cattle, therefore a judge of men". The Greeks were Oriental enough (despite the creator of Argos in the Odyssey) to misappreciate the dog. *κυνογνωρίων* would better represent the truth. "Danny's" young mistress, described in a few touches, will live poignantly in our memory. The book, of course, is a tragedy: happy is that dog only who has no history.

"The Templars." By E. H. Lacon Watson. London: Arnold. 1903. 6s.

It is related of Walter Pater that having to pass judgment on the essays of a number of undistinguished candidates in the Oxford Schools he had nothing to say of their productions. At last the examiners came to the papers of a candidate named "Sanctuary". Pater's face lighted up in an instant. "Let me see", he said, "I do remember something about him. What was it? Ah! I remember. I liked his name". We are inclined to apply the same remark to Mr. Watson's book "The Templars"—we like the name. But so far as the title affords any indication of the story it might with equal propriety have been called the Smiths, Browns or Robinsons. "The Templars" are in fact an ordinary highly respectable, commonplace family whose doings are related pleasantly enough and with a certain quiet humour. Mr. Lacon Watson possesses skill in character-drawing, but the people about whom he tells and the incidents with which he deals are not sufficiently interesting to justify the three hundred pages of the volume.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"The French Revolution." By Thomas Carlyle. With Introduction, Notes and Appendices by John Holland Rose. In three volumes. London: Bell. 1903. 16s.

Mr. Rose's researches into the early years of the Napoleonic era inspired him with a deep interest in the French Revolution, and it is natural enough that he should have devoted himself to this period after completing his important "Life of Napoleon I.". He had moreover written of the Revolution in an earlier work. He is a great admirer of the genius of Carlyle, but we think not by any means indiscriminating in his praise. Mr. Rose is clearly quite familiar with the writings of Mignet, Michelet, Taine, Lamartine and Alexis de Tocqueville—he calls that historian, we note, simply De Tocqueville. He "gets in" rather a telling thrust at the last-named, from whose "neat and orderly chapters" we may rise "ignorant that there was such a thing as the guillotine". But he forgets to add that we shall also rise wiser and perhaps more sober. Lamartine he considers "turgid and rhetorical". It is not disputed that Lamartine's eulogy of the Girondists—whom Taine belittled and Carlyle abominated—is overdone; but Mr. Rose would scarcely deny that Carlyle for some of his pictures of men in the French Revolution was indebted considerably to "The History of the Girondists". The footnotes are often informative, though we should have preferred them at the end of the book. Mr. Rose mentions the fact that on the books of

his college Robespierre inscribed his name with the prefix of nobility, "de".

"Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution." By A. V. Dicey. Sixth Edition. London: Macmillan. 1902. 10s. 6d. net.

It is only necessary to mention the changes that have been introduced into this new edition of Mr. Dicey's well-known book. Most of these are in the form of additions to the notes which now, as an appendix, make up a fifth part of the volume. The most important are the note on Australian Federalism—"a new and very interesting type of federalism": two notes on French *Droit Administratif* and a note on Martial Law. In the text Prof. Dicey used the example of the *Droit Administratif* as a foil to the British "Rule of Law": but he shows in the note that during the course of the nineteenth century this administrative law has been transformed from a system of administrative arbitrariness into a real body of law, though law of a peculiar character. The note on martial law now supplements the meagre treatment in the text, the subject having become more prominent owing to the war in South Africa and the appeal in the case of *ex parte Marais*, where the Privy Council treated the actual sitting of a Court of Law in a district as not an absolute test of the prevalence of civil law. As is well known this was described as an innovation on the old doctrine, and gave rise to a good deal of heated political controversy at the time.

"Studies in the Cartesian Philosophy." By Norman Smith. London: Macmillan. 1902. 5s. net.

The "Father of Modern Philosophy" is made the subject of a critical and historical essay of very considerable value by Mr. Norman Smith, who is assistant to the Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow. The leading idea of the book is the distinction made between the value of Descartes as a metaphysician, and as the formulator and definer of the methods and ideals of modern science. It is in the latter that the originality and value of Descartes' work consists; and his metaphysics have only an artificial connexion with it. The two have generally been regarded as correlative; but Mr. Smith's studies, which are to be comprised, first in this volume on the Metaphysics, and secondly in a future volume on Descartes' "Philosophy of the Sciences", propose to keep the two sides separable in treatment as they are in fact. The present study is an exposition and criticism of the Metaphysics and an examination of their influence on the thought of Descartes' successors. It is not biographical like the only separate work in English on Descartes, that of Professor Mahaffy in "Blackwood's Philosophical Classics". Mr. Smith has rather followed the plan of Fromman's "Classiker der Philosophie" in which the biographical element bears smaller proportion to the philosophical than in the corresponding Blackwood Classics: only he has in this case entirely eliminated the biography as being already sufficiently provided for.

"Revue des Deux Mondes." 15 Mars. 3f.

This is not a particularly strong number though there are several papers of considerable interest. M. Bourdeau honestly does his best to give French readers a clear and impartial idea of the Education controversy in this country. The last paper on Louise de Kérouaille brings out the part played by the heroine in the relations between France and England during the latter part of Charles II.'s reign. M. Charmes does not offer us any reflections which throw a new light on the Macedonian question though he discourses upon it at some length.

"The Burlington Magazine" has not been heralded by the puff preliminary and in consequence is as good as we should expect any enterprise which relies so entirely on its merits to be. It is a magazine for connoisseurs, and if it maintains the level at which it starts it cannot fail to win its way to the heart of every collector, would-be collector and student of the rare and beautiful in art. The Editor finds his excuse for adding to existing periodicals in "the curious and shameful anomaly that Britain alone of all cultured European countries is without any periodical which makes the serious and disinterested study of ancient art its chief occupation". The plates, of which there are some forty in the present issue, several being in colours, are remarkable on account both of the originals and of the reproductions. Among the contributors are M. Emile Molinier, Mr. W. H. James Weale, Mr. Herbert P. Horne, Mr. C. Jocelyn Ffoulkes, Miss Rose Kingsley and M. Camille Gronkowski.

THEOLOGY CRITICAL AND PASTORAL.

"The Testament of Our Lord." Translated into English from the Syriac, with Introduction and Notes. By J. Cooper and A. J. Maclean. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1902. 9s.

It is but lately that we have come into the possession of this work; the full Syriac text was published with a Latin translation

(Continued on page 366.)

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of the Patriarch Ignatius II. Rahmani at Mainz in 1899; Dr. Cooper and Canon Maclean have now given us a careful, if heavy and too literal, translation into English, with an introduction and valuable notes. "The Testament of our Lord" is not an apocryphal gospel, but one of the series of "Church Ordinances" which were popular in the early centuries, and were as a rule ascribed to high authority, to the Saviour Himself or His Apostles; there were a large number of such books and they played an important part in preparing the way for the great Liturgies. But they are valuable also for the glimpses they give us of how the early Christians lived and acted and thought. How strange for instance is the order in this book that a deacon, if he live in a maritime city should "go quickly about the places on the sea-shore, lest there be anyone dead in the sea", so that he may clothe and bury him; and what grim severity lies in the prohibition to open the church door to the worshipper who comes in late for service; "let him remain outside and let not the deacon bring him in, for it is a type of the day of judgment which is to come"! The "Testamentum" was probably compiled in the middle or latter part of the fourth century, in some part of Asia Minor not far from the coast, as the above quotation implies; it is strongly anti-Arian in tone and indeed the Bishop of Salisbury maintains that it originated in the school of Apollinarius. It professes to record our Lord's last words to His Apostles before the Ascension, in which after enumerating the signs of the last days, He is made to give minute instructions as to the form and arrangement of a Christian church, the appointment and ordination of bishops, presbyters, deacons, widows, and virgins, with description of their duties and elaborate forms of prayer; a second part gives particulars as to the discipline and devotions of the laity. The whole of the book deserves careful study on the part of the clergy, though it would be too technical for the average layman. We have noted especially its fondness for types and symbols; almost every detail in the Church service has its symbolical meaning; then the prayer of Consecration at the Eucharist is striking from its being addressed to the whole Trinity and from not having any petition for the Holy Spirit to transform the elements, but only a request that they may be beneficial to the communicants: and we may be pardoned too, if we draw the attention of our brethren of the Roman Church to the fact that, as in Sarapion's Prayer Book, so in the Testamentum, the form of ordination for a priest has no reference to the power of offering the sacrifice.

"An Eastern Exposition of the Gospel according to S. John."
By Sri Paránanda. London: Hutchinson. 1902.

The most valuable feature of this book is its reflection of the attitude towards Christianity of a certain section of the younger generation in India who have received a high English education and have become familiar with the Gospel without at the same time adopting the Christian religion. We look in vain for any thorough acquaintance with the sacred books of the East, any sign of that *Jñāna* (sacred wisdom) by the light of which it professes to be written. The only traces consist in the very occasional mention of the nearest Sanskrit equivalent to some idea occurring in the text, which suggests that the author is more acquainted with English than with Sanskrit literature. According to the Indian habit of mind history and description, emotional appeal and practical advice, are all cast into the crucible of analysis and yield nothing but a metaphysical result. This result in the present volume is often expressed in scriptural terms, which somewhat obscure its nature until explained. But there is also in the book an emotional sympathy which grasps a great deal of Christ's teaching concerning love. Whatever, for instance, we think of the exegesis we cannot but admire the attempt to show that *πίστις* can best be translated "love", and that it is the equivalent of *ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ*. On the other hand in some passages we have a marked attempt to escape from the Christian position: passages the least ingenuous, certainly, but sometimes the most interesting in the volume. Thus much trouble is taken to show that "the word became flesh" simply means "'manifestation' and not 'incarnation'", that "only-begotten" in the same verse is a mistranslation and that it should be "alone-become" which means "found in the highest stage of spiritual communion, to be 'alone', that is, free from every rudiment of worldliness and the bonds of the subtle and gross bodies". It is in such places that its Indian origin is most apparent.

"Babel and Bible: a Lecture on the Significance of Assyriological Research for Religion." Delivered before the German Emperor by Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch. Translated from the German by T. J. McCormack. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. London: Kegan, Paul. 1902. 2s. 6d. net.

A very readable translation of the famous lecture, for which the German Emperor has lectured the lecturer and various persons are now lecturing the German Emperor. It is a fresh and interesting account of the light which the excavations in Assyria throw on the origin of Hebrew theological ideas and modes of expression. English readers will probably wonder

why it should have caused such a flutter in German orthodox circles; with us there are many more "helps to the study of the Bible" and other popular means of placing the results of research within everyone's reach, than in Germany; and few English Bible students would be surprised or shocked at what Professor Delitzsch tells them; we have long known how much Hebrew thought and expression owe to Babylonia. We may not agree with all that the lecturer asserts and concludes, but then there are German professors who differ from him there, and Dr. Koenig notably asserts that by no means all his facts will bear the interpretation he puts upon them.

"The Life of the Master." By John Watson. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1902. 6s.

S. Augustine complained that almost every early Christian who knew a little Greek and Latin thought himself competent to make a Latin version of the Bible; our complaint is that almost every minister who has won some fame as a preacher or an author thinks himself equal to the most difficult task of writing a life of Christ. Dr. Watson produces no signs of special learning or special study; he is cursed with a fine poetic style; and the result is that he gives us no connected life of Christ at all, but simply certain incidents in more or less chronological order, and turned into pegs for sermons or rambling remarks on things in general; and around the whole there is an air of familiarity with the Saviour which must be extremely painful to delicate and reverent minds. The very titles of the chapters are offensive: "The Inevitable Christ", "Jesus and the Proletariat", "Twenty-four Hours with Jesus", and so on. As for the fine poetic style—we guessed that "winsome" would come sooner or later, but not that it would come as a description of the "Evangel" (he never talks of the Gospel) or as an epithet of the Saviour's life; then he uses "had" for "would have", and speaks of himself as "one". As for the taste, we have (or, perhaps one should say "one has") sentences like "when certain tried to trick Him about Caesar's penny, He put a fool's cap on them. Take Jesus where you will He is ever beyond criticism". As for the instruction, there is very little indeed. The author has moved out of his sphere in attempting this high theme; his right place is beside the bonnie briar bush.

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THIS WEEK'S BOOKS—Continued. MISCELLANEOUS.

Andropolis: being Writings in Praise of S. Andrews (Edited by Professor Knight). Edinburgh: David Douglas. 3s. net.
Art of Living, The (J. E. Buckrose). "The Gentlewoman" Offices. Art Sales of the Year 1902 (Edited by J. Herbert Slater). Hutchinson. 30s. net.
Correspondence of Lady Burghersh with the Duke of Wellington (Edited by her Daughter Lady Rose Weigall). Murray. 7s. 6d. net.
Free Trade v. Protection: a Fiscal Duel between Harold Cox and Ernest E. Williams. "Commercial Intelligence." 2s. 6d. net.
Handbook of Spoken Egyptian Arabic (J. Selden Willmore). Nutt. 2s.
Is it Shakespeare? (By a Cambridge Graduate). Murray. 12s. net.
Joy of Living, The: A Play in Five Acts (Hermann Sudermann. Translated from the German by Edith Wharton). Duckworth. 4s. 6d. net.
Living London (G. R. Sims. Vol. III.). Cassell. 12s.
Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple (Edited by Israel Gollancz). De La More Press. 2s. 6d. net.
Official Year-Book, The, of the Church of England, 1903. S.P.C.K. 3s.
Portrait, A New, of Shakespeare (John Corbin). John Lane. 5s. net.
Sidelights on Charles Lamb (Bertram Dobell). Published by the Author. 5s. net.
Stood the Mournful Mother Weeping (Stabat Mater Dolorosa. English Translation by Rev. J. Monsell. Set to music by Frederick Rollason). Novello. 1s. 6d.
Uniform System, The, of Accounts for Hospitals, Charities, Missions, &c. (Sir Henry Burdett). Scientific Press. 4s. net.
REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR MARCH, 1903:—*Revue des Deux Mondes*, 3fr.; *La Revue (Ancienne "Revue des Revues")*, 1fr. 30; *The Liberty Review*, 6d.; *The Economic Journal*, 5s. net; *The Bookseller*, 6d.; *The North American Review*, 2s. 6d.; *The Lamp*, 15c.; *Vectis*, 3d.; *The Open Court*, 10c.
FOR APRIL:—*The Smart Set*, 15.; *Pictorial Comedy*, 6d.; *The Pall Mall Magazine*, 1s.
Rivista Ligure di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti (Gennaio - Febbraio).

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RHODESIAN AMALGAMATION.

RHODESIAN GOLD TRUST.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Rhodesian Gold Trust, Limited, was held on Thursday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. R. J. Price, M.P. (the Chairman of the Company).

The Secretary (Mr. R. F. Masterton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report,

The Chairman said, although some of the workings on the Companies' properties show indications of developing into something worth having, he could not say that any one of them—with the possible exception of the Leopard and Pearl—was in anything like a floatable condition at the present time, especially in view of public opinion now prevailing with regard to Rhodesian properties. The markets are at present in such a condition, and are likely to remain in such a condition for some time, that they would have to offer very much more than a sovereign's worth for a sovereign to get the public to come in and subscribe to a Rhodesian enterprise. The Chairman continued:—Some time ago a proposition was made to us that it might be desirable for us to amalgamate with some company whose position in the market was better than our own. Our position is this: Our Company—the two Companies of which this is an old amalgamation—was floated at the very top of the original Rhodesian boom, with the result that the claims in this Company stand at a very high figure in the books. It has been a trouble for a long time. In my judgment, we should not, even if we earned profits, be justified in distributing them at all until we had written down our capital very considerably. We have spent a considerable portion of our money in useful developments; at the same time it has been going away from us, and the further developments of the Leopard and Pearl and other properties will cost further money. Our shares have been for a long time practically unsaleable in the market. It is difficult to see how, with our over capitalisation, it would be possible to get our shares to such a price in the market as would make us a strong Company for flotation purposes. I need hardly tell you this has been an anxious position for us, because, with our money dribbling out, we were not likely to get much stronger. We did not see any immediate prospect of an improvement in the Rhodesian markets of a boom character, and we had to look forward to a time when we should be very much feeble than at the present time. It was under these circumstances that we discussed and entertained the suggestion of amalgamation with the Bulawayo Company. That Company is in a very much better market position than we are; their shares have been at a very high price, and they have always been a share with a good market. The financial scheme is roughly this: that the shareholders of the Bulawayo Company and ourselves take practically half shares in the present Bulawayo Company, or in the new company to be formed. When we were negotiating this, the relative price of the shares was about 22s. or 23s. for the Bulawayo shares, and somewhere about 3s.—perhaps 2s. 6d.—for our shares. Well, five times half-a-crown is 12s. 6d., and, with 6d. still to call, it makes 13s., which was apparently the value of our shares, as compared with about 22s., the price of the Bulawayo shares. On the face of these figures the bargain was a good one for us, and our option to subscribe for one share in twenty of our present shares would mean estimating their price as somewhere about 30s. It would mean another sixpence for us, and we calculated on the basis of sixpence, because we know the expert financial opinion is that the shares of the amalgamated Company will probably in a fairly strong market be about 30s. Well, on the face of it, the business was good; but we had to compare the value of the assets. We have something like £35,000 in cash, besides our large number of claims, coal areas, and assets generally, and the Bulawayo Exploration have a smaller amount of really realisable assets—somewhere between £25,000 and £30,000, perhaps. On the other hand, they have the great value of being a marketable share. We also had to look at the position of our Company in the event of a great revival in South Africa coming about. My own judgment was that, if there were a boom, it would affect the shares of the Bulawayo Exploration sooner than ours, and we should then get our advantage quicker in that way; and it would probably be to nearly as great an extent as by holding our own shares in the present Company. Taking all these things into consideration, although it is a disagreeable thing to have to propose to a body of shareholders, we have come to the conclusion that we should not be doing our duty unless we strongly recommended you to accept the amalgamation proposed. That matter will come on a little later, and I now beg to propose: "That the report of the directors and accounts produced, together with the annexed statement of the Company's accounts, to June 30, 1902, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted."

Mr. F. A. Gil'am seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman then moved a resolution approving the agreement for amalgamation with the Bulawayo Exploration Company, and authorising the directors to carry it into effect. On its being put to the meeting it was carried by 52 votes against 23, and the Chairman mentioned that the board had about 100,000 shares in proxies in support of the scheme.

A vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BULAWAYO EXPLORATION.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bulawayo Exploration Company, Limited, was held on Thursday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., the Hon. John De Grey (Chairman of the Company) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Arthur J. Aldis) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said the directors considered it more in the interests of the shareholders to husband the Company's resources during the dull times, so as to be in a position to take advantage of better opportunities that might come before them later on. Since the commencement of the year they had taken certain interests in Egyptian gold mining which had already produced a realised profit of between £4,000 and £5,000, and the remainder of these investments promise to result in a further profit of fully double that amount. The directors had also taken an interest in a small syndicate operating in gold mining in Idaho, in the United States of America, the prospects of which, at the present time, he was pleased to say, were extremely favourable; in fact the venture promised to be a great success. As to the proposal for the absorption of the Rhodesian Gold Trust, Limited, the principal point on which they would not doubt expect him to enlighten them was as to the assets of that undertaking. The Rhodesian Gold Trust own over 2,000 gold-mining claims in Rhodesia, on several of which a certain amount of development work had been done, their principal and most important property being the Leopard and Pearl, on which about £40,000 has been expended. Their manager informed them that over 25,000 tons of ore were developed and ready for stoping on this property, and that, at the present rate of development, he was opening up 200

tons daily. Besides these large and valuable gold-mining interests, they also possessed a coal grant in the Sengwe district, on which a coal outcrop had been located—a very hopeful fact, seeing that on adjacent areas coal of very excellent quality had been found. They also possess a right of 3,000 shares in a gold-mining company to be formed by the Matabele Gold Reefs, Limited, for part purchase consideration of some claims sold to that company; and last, but by no means least, they have about £35,000 in cash. The Bulawayo Company had entered into an agreement to purchase all these assets for £95,375, payable in shares, which he felt would be regarded as a satisfactory arrangement. He considered the arrangement was fair and equitable. The scheme provided a large amount of additional working capital without the shareholders having to put their hands in their pockets. The capital of the new Company would be £500,000, and there would be held in reserve to provide for additional working capital £280,803. The new Company would be called the Bulawayo and General Exploration Company.

The resolutions, both as to the adoption of the report and accounts and amalgamation, were carried without opposition.

Mr. Langham proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for so ably conducting the proceedings. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said he hoped the new Company would, with its considerable resources, prove a great success, and be satisfactory to all concerned.

The proceedings then terminated.

RHODESIA MINES.

THE ordinary general meeting of Rhodesia Mines, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, 1, 11 Winchester Street.

The Secretary, Mr. N. A. Eustace, having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—At our meeting last year, in discussing the financial position of the Company, I pointed out to you that it would be necessary to adopt one of three courses, viz. either to reconstruct—to obtain a debenture issue—or to sell some of our properties. As I said then, we should have preferred a strong scheme of reconstruction, but taking into consideration the fact that this Company was practically started by the reconstruction of certain other undertakings, your directors thought that it was hardly fair to those who, as holders in the original companies, had already once suffered by reduction, which generally forms the groundwork of all reconstruction schemes; therefore, this course was abandoned. Further, the markets having been unfavourable for obtaining a successful debenture issue on reasonable terms, the latter course was decided upon, viz. the sale of some of the Company's properties. This was carried out by the sale of a large portion of the Company's undeveloped claims to the South African Federation Syndicate. The Federated Mines of Rhodesia having been successfully floated by the South African Federation Syndicate, the consideration which your Company received for the sale of these claims is represented by the 44,000 shares in the Federated Mines of Rhodesia before mentioned. This Company has ample working capital to systematically develop these or any other claims which they may acquire. About this period, we were considering several proposals made to us for the granting of an option over "the Jumbo East Extension," and after having duly considered a proposal made by the Federated Mines of Rhodesia, we, in view of our large interest in that Company, entered into an agreement to give them a working option over a half interest in this property. They have since been pushing forward development work thereon, the most important part of which has been the sinking of a new shaft, known as No. 3, which is situated about 40 feet from the boundary of our property with that of the Jumbo Mine belonging to the Mayo Development Company, the shaft being a distance of 1,400 feet from the No. 2 Shaft shown on the plan at the eastern end of our claims. The reef, as you will have gathered from the report, was struck at a depth of 108 feet, its width and values being given. I do not attach any importance to the apparently low assay values of the reef at that point, as the reef is very large and much broken, therefore very difficult to sample, but in combination with the results of the other work done, it sufficiently demonstrates that the rich ore body which has been developed in the adjoining block exists throughout the whole of our 15 claims. The necessary machinery is now on the ground, and is being erected. Buildings and stores are also being put up, and I am glad to report that Mr. Hamilton has, so far, been able to obtain sufficient native labour. Permanent development has been proceeding since the results obtained by the sinking of No. 3 shaft by the commencement of a two-compartment shaft, but I am sorry to inform you that after reaching the depth of about 70 feet, this new working shaft, which was being put down by the Federated Mines of Rhodesia, had to be discontinued at that point, owing to the shifting nature of the ground. However, no blame whatever attached to Mr. Hamilton, in whom your directors have the utmost confidence. He is now starting a new shaft, but we are not yet in possession of its exact locality. Since the date of the last report, thirty new claims, known as "The Winchester," have been pegged out adjoining the Jumbo East Extension. These, we consider, will prove very valuable ground for us as owners of the latter property and great credit is due to Mr. Hamilton for having secured them for the Company. Some work, as you will see by the report, has been undertaken upon them, and although unsuccessful as regards the striking of a reef, it has been inexpensive and is of considerable use in proving the nature of the ground. With regard to the Ophir Mine the position remains the same, and the want of wood for fuel entirely precludes the further advantageous development of this property for the present. Although the earthworks of the Bulawayo-Gwanda railway are completed, the laying of the metals has been delayed until the line to Wankie coalfields has been opened for traffic. There is nothing further that I can tell you, beyond expressing regret that Mr. J. M. Macaulay, our African manager, has resigned the agency of this Company. Other arrangements have been entered into for the conduct of its affairs, but I should like on behalf of the board to express our regret at losing the services of Mr. Macaulay, who has so well looked after our interests during the past three years.

Mr. Lewis seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

GREAT BOULDER PERSEVERANCE.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the Great Boulder Perseverance Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Mr. Frank Gardner, the Chairman, presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Walter Bramall, F.C.I.S.) read the notice calling the meeting, and the auditors' report.

The Chairman: It is once more my privilege to congratulate you on the success of the year. The profit we have realised is £186,350 in advance of 1901, and is a record one—115 per cent. more than we obtained in 1901. It is a year we may well be proud of. This profit has not been earned by depleting our reserves of ore. Although we

treated 140,000 tons, we had on December 31st, 383,800 tons of ore in sight, fully up to the average in value. This gives an increase in our reserves of something like 87,300 tons, showing that, allowing for the ore treated during the year, we have developed 205,200 tons at a cost of £37,500, the whole of which has been written off in our revenue account, to which we have debited no less a sum than £22,045 spent on new equipment in various directions. We see no reason whatever to doubt a continuance of our prosperity, and there is no reasonable doubt that with economies which will be effected through the Government water supply and new fuel contracts, it will be possible to still further reduce our working costs and increase our profits. In spite of many criticisms which are made so lavishly by people who perhaps had a motive or hoping I overstated our position last year, I am able to congratulate myself on being one of those few prophets who have lived to see their prophecies more than fulfilled, and I am therefore emboldened to once more prophesy and say that when I meet you again a year hence I shall be able to refer to profits largely in excess of last year. I should perhaps say one word with regard to our ore reserves. These have again been calculated on a perfectly safe basis. Nothing has been taken into account except ore actually blocked out up to the faces of the drives in the various levels, although in every case the faces are still in ore and the ore bodies have in many cases been proved by diamond drill bores far in advance of our present faces. Gentlemen, these reserves are calculated by one man, and we are sometimes criticised on this account, but I would ask you to review Mr. Nichols' various statements since he assumed the management of our property, and to point out any one statement made by him which has not been borne out and more than borne out, and I ask you whether we are not justified in placing absolute reliance on what he tells us. There are one or two matters connected with the gold mining industry in Western Australia to which I think it desirable to call attention. Legislation in the State recently seems to have been carried out in a manner not calculated to advance the interests of those who have invested their capital there, and it is necessary for us to press our views by every legitimate means upon the attention of the Government. The recently formed Council of West Australian Mine Owners, of which we are members, represents practically the whole of the large companies operating in Western Australia, and through that body we have made representations to the Government on various matters which we consider press hardly upon us. The questions of railway rates, the prevention of gold stealing, the operations of the Workers' Compensation Act, the Companies' Duty Act, are among the matters which in our humble opinion require early attention. There seems to be an impression abroad in Western Australia that the interests of capital and labour are opposed; and that whenever capital asks for some concession it must mean attack on labour interests. Nothing could be farther from the truth; the incidents of both are identical, and the interests of the State are allied to both. With regard to the Companies' Duty Act, we have been able to obtain this concession, namely, that by the new Act of 1903, we have only to pay in respect of dividends actually distributed. I now wish to say a few words on the resolution laid before you in regard to the adjustment of our capital account. The scheme presented to you for consideration has been frequently discussed between the Board and influential shareholders, and it is for you to decide whether you wish to carry it out. I think it will add to the Company's stability and lead to a more free market. We have received proxies to the extent of 46,000 shares. I now move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Sir Christopher Furness seconded the resolution. Mr. Nichols gave some lengthy particulars as to the development of the mine, which he said had disclosed greater lengths and widths of ore chutes than had been anticipated.

The resolution was carried.

The Chairman then moved "That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to form a new Company, as a company limited by shares, under the Companies Act, 1862, with the same name as the Company, and with a capital of £1,500,000 divided into 1,500,000 shares of £1 each, and to enter into a contract with such new company, or before its incorporation with a trustee on its behalf, for the sale to it of this company's undertaking, as on the 1st of January, 1903, for 1,400,000 shares of the new company fully paid and upon the terms that the new company shall undertake all the liabilities."

After a discussion this resolution was carried.

EASTERN GOLD FARMS SYNDICATE.

THE first ordinary general (statutory) meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Gold Farms Syndicate, Limited, was held on Thursday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Mr. Hermann Schmidt presiding, in the absence of Mr. Dalison Alexander.

The Chairman said: You are aware that this Company acquired three distinct interests—the first is the "G.K." Syndicate, the second the Randt Extension, and the third the New Transvaal. Now, for the "G.K." Syndicate we have to pay £21,250 in cash and £6,830 in shares, together £28,080, and for this we acquire interests on which about £50,000 has been spent in cash. So far as the Randt Extension is concerned, we pay £8,000 in cash and £1,720 in shares. There, I believe, the original owners secure a profit; but the very smallness of the figures here in question will show you at once how small this profit possibly can be. With regard to the New Transvaal, we acquired 330 shares at par—£330. These shares have, I understand, prior to our entering into this agreement, been dealt with in Johannesburg at between £30 and £35. No promotion money was added to the terms on which the syndicate acquired these interests. That is an unusual proceeding; but this is not expected to be an eleemosynary company; for the promoters do get a profit; but they get it in a new and unusual manner by a call on the reserve shares at £25. That, if the call is exercised, would actually leave a profit to the Company of £22,500; but I believe the promoters are perfectly satisfied with their bargain, and hope to make a nice profit out of it. Coming to the figures put before you in the report, you will find that we received £30,000 on application and allotment. This £30,000 arises in the following manner: We issued originally 4,000 shares. On these £5 per share has been paid up to date—that is, £20,000. Since then the directors have made use of the powers conferred on them under the articles of association, and have increased the capital from £75,000 to £100,000. They have sold already 10,000 of these shares as fully paid, and have received a premium on the issue of 500 of these to the amount of £1,250, which you see in our receipts. The other shares are all left under option, and if our options are exercised, including the 1,500 shares going to the promoters at £25, this Company will receive additional cash to the amount of about £75,000. With regard to the payments, we have actually paid out £8,250 for the purchase of the 330 shares of the New Transvaal Company, which have been transferred to us already. The other £14,625 is still in the hands, so far as we know, of our agent in Johannesburg, pending the formalities of the transfer of the properties into the name of the Company. With regard to the properties which we have acquired, boring has commenced on the Farms of Holapruit and

Rolspruit, belonging to the New Transvaal Company, and it should not be many months before we have some reliable information with regard to the gold-bearing properties of these two farms. Furthermore, you will have seen the news that a Railway Commission, sitting in Johannesburg, has recommended the immediate construction of the railway from Springs to Bethal and Ermelo. This railway will largely pass near our farms, and undoubtedly contribute to enhancing their value, even apart from any gold that may be on them.

Some questions having been asked, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace Company was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. Ernest Schenk presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. W. Gardiner) read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said: It is with great pleasure that I am able to present to you a report for the past year which I am sure you will accept as highly satisfactory. The half-yearly report to June last was a good beginning, and as I was then confident that the improvement in our affairs would be maintained, I ventured to foreshadow the result which has now actually been realised. Our gross receipts for the year reached £126,795 while our expenditure amounted to £106,578, leaving a profit of £20,216 against £5,216 in the previous year, and considerably more than has been earned for 20 years past. There is no single item in the accounts which I think calls for any special comment. Our outstanding liabilities have been reduced by £6,539, out of revenue, and we have increased our expenditure upon repairs and maintenance by £500. The gross receipts are £5,000 higher than in the previous year, and the expenditure has been reduced by just the £10,000 which I predicted twelve months ago. There has been no startling reduction in any one direction, and we have only gradually and cautiously effected economies after we were quite satisfied that no injury to revenue would result. Indeed, while I am not prepared to promise any very substantial further economies, I have no hesitation in saying that we get as much and more for our present reduced expenditure as has ever been obtained in the past. I look to an improvement in the future more in the direction of the increased revenue than further reduction of expenditure, and I believe that even if it does not come very rapidly an increase of revenue is assured. The population of London is increasing at an enormously rapid rate, and while the number of places of entertainment of a certain class is doubtless also increasing, there is but one Crystal Palace, and it cannot fail as time goes on to become a more and more valuable property. The railway companies cannot I think, much longer delay the electrification of their suburban systems, by which alone they will be able to give a cheaper, faster, and above all more frequent service, which daily becomes a more pressing necessity to the districts they serve. The electrification of London and suburban tramways has been a painfully slow process retarded by a hopeless tangle of legislation which instead of facilitating the introduction of tramway facilities has on the contrary thrown every conceivable obstacle in their way. I feel sure, however, that the great change which has lately come over public opinion in regard to electric traction is having its effect with the authorities, and that just as the previously inaccessible wilds of West London have been transformed by the introduction of a splendid system of electric trams, so the barriers that have hitherto cut off the Crystal Palace from the great system of South London Tramways will very shortly be broken down, and whether the trams are constructed by municipal or private enterprise we shall see some astonishing traffic figures in the very first year they are running. I refer thus once more to this all-important question, as I feel that until, by means of new traffic facilities, we can obtain a substantial increase in our revenue, we cannot look for a material further improvement in any other direction. We are, at present, engaged upon negotiations in conjunction with the two Companies serving the Palace, for the extension of the through booking facilities to all the other railway companies, running into London, as well as the two underground railway companies, and the City and South London Railway, and I hope to be able to make an announcement of these arrangements very shortly. I am sure that as shareholders you will have been grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Henry Gillman, who has given his loyal and devoted services to the Company for more than thirty years. Mr. Gillman had almost grown up with the Palace and all his interests were bound up with it. In the same week in which we lost our general manager, our secretary Mr. Gardiner, whose connexion with the Palace extended over a period of nearly half a century, had to undergo a serious operation, and we deeply regretted having to accept his resignation which unfortunately his doctors considered necessary. The loss of these two responsible officials at the same moment, which was quite unexpected, has naturally been a source of the gravest anxiety to the Board, as the necessary qualifications and experience are so exceptional that we should have the greatest difficulty in filling their places. Times of difficulty and stress, however, often afford an opportunity for the proof of untried abilities, and in the difficult period of interregnum our accountant, Mr. J. H. Cozens, proved himself so useful to us in carrying on the business of the Company that we have been pleased to recognise his services by appointing him to the position of secretary, and for the time being acting manager. After very careful consideration we have selected two other gentlemen for the appointments of assistant manager and commissioner for exhibitions respectively, viz. Mr. John A. Botham and Mr. George Collins Levey, and although the post of general manager has not yet been filled we are satisfied that the administration of the Company's business will be quite efficiently carried on for the present. I am glad to be able to tell you that the prospects for the forthcoming Triennial Handel Festival are in all respects exceedingly good. I am very pleased to be able to announce that His Majesty the King has graciously consented to give his patronage to the festival, this being I believe the first time that this honour has been extended to it.

Mr. Charles H. Tripp seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts. He believed that the Crystal Palace had a rosy, a bright and a happy outlook. After some discussion of a distinctly friendly character, the resolution was carried unanimously.

CROWN REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. (being at the rate of 110 per cent. per annum) has been declared by the Board for the half-year ending 31st March, 1903, payable to shareholders registered in the Books of the Company at the close of business at 4 p.m. on Friday, 3rd April, 1903, and to Holders of Coupon No. 15 attached to Share Warrants to bearer.

The Transfer Registers will be closed from the 4th April to 10th April, both days inclusive. The Warrants will be despatched to registered European shareholders from the London Office, and will probably be in the hands of shareholders about 8th May.

ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.

London Office, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., 19th March, 1903.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

Head Office: BERLIN.

London Office: 4 GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID - Marks 160,000,000 (£8,000,000).

RESERVE FUND - Marks 55,283,295 (£2,764,164).

BRANCHES:

LONDON, BREMEN, DRESDEN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, HAMBURG, LEIPSIK, MUNICH, and WIESBADEN.

ANALYSIS OF THE YEARLY REPORT

to be presented to the Shareholders at the Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting, to be held in Berlin on the 30th March, 1903.

The net profits of the year 1902, amounting to:—

£1,031,176, represent 13.75 per cent. on the then paid-up Capital of £7,500,000

and are to be appropriated as follows:—

£825,000 to Dividend of 11 per cent. to Shareholders.

65,617 to Ordinary Reserve.

33,871 to Directors.

67,570 to Superannuation Fund and Gratuities to Staff.

39,188 carried forward to New Account.

£1,031,176

During the whole of the past year banking institutions in Germany have been unfavourably affected by the low value of money which has prevailed, and which has arisen rather from a lack of enterprise than from any growth in savings or increase in the material wealth of the country. The recovery from the depression of the years 1900 and 1901 has proceeded but slowly, the anticipations upon which the hope was based of a more rapid return to prosperity having, so far, not been fulfilled. Business throughout the Empire has continued to feel the burden of impracticable legislation, which, whilst producing no advantage to the State, has had the effect of hampering the development of commercial activity and restricting transactions on the German bourses by creating a widespread feeling of insecurity. Merchants and manufacturers still await the conclusion of treaty arrangements calculated to place trade with foreign countries on a more satisfactory and permanent basis; but, whilst much time has been devoted to prolonged discussions of commercial questions, the new tariff which has finally become law has rendered it a difficult matter to negotiate the desired treaties. Although prices have not generally been satisfactory, German export trade has continued to expand, an increase of £25,000,000 bringing the total value of the exports up to £250,300,000. The value of the imports has remained stationary at £285,500,000. The exports were helped by certain transitory circumstances, such as strikes in France and North America, which led to considerable shipments being made of raw iron, &c., more especially to the latter country.

A prominent feature of the present day continues to be the development of powerful combinations in all departments of economic life both at home and abroad. This development has recently been exemplified in the amalgamation of the largest German electro-technical works into two groups. We have co-operated in obtaining this result in the hope that by that means an improvement in the position of an industry suffering from over-production might be effected, its organisation made more perfect, expenses be reduced, and the return accelerated to more prosperous circumstances.

The average discount rate in Berlin during the past year declined to 2.186 per cent., as against 3.26 per cent. in 1901, and was, consequently, less than one half of the rate of 4.40 per cent., prevailing in 1900. Loans to the Stock Exchange on first-class securities commanded only an average of 3.387 per cent., as against 3.882 per cent. in the previous year. The prospects for the current year are even worse, as the comparatively high rates of interest which have to be allowed on deposits render it extremely difficult, under present market conditions, to re-invest the money on terms which leave a fair profit.

The turnover of the past year—the thirty-third of the Bank's existence—again shows a marked increase, the total amounting to £2,839,100,000, as against £2,590,000,000 in 1901. At our Head Office alone 1,785,096 bills of exchange, of the value of £474,505,794, were received and disposed of, the average amount of each bill being £265.

Our Branches in London, Bremen, and Hamburg have again yielded satisfactory results. The business at our Dresden Office having again further developed, an extension of premises has become necessary. The business of the Leipzig Branch, at first conducted in temporary quarters, continues to expand, and has now been removed to the building—recently acquired by us—of the late Leipziger Bank. Our Frankfurt and Munich Branches also make steady progress.

The number of current, deposit, and other accounts open in our books has increased during the year by 7,768—namely, from 89,924 to 97,592.

In view of our deposits in Berlin, the Bank has maintained its policy of holding there against a considerable amount invested in German and Prussian Government Securities.

The increase in the Bank's business has again necessitated considerable additions to the staff, which at the end of the year numbered 2,694—an increase of 26.

In accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, held on December 3, 1902, the paid-up capital of our Bank has been increased from

150,000,000 marks to 160,000,000 marks (£8,000,000), the new issue of 10,000,000 marks being principally devoted to the acquisition of nearly the whole of the share capital, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, of the Duisburg-Ruhrorter Bank, by which operation we believe we have secured a valuable extension of our business in the districts served by that institution.

The dividends paid to us for the year 1901 on our holding of shares in the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, the Bergisch-Märkische Bank, the Schlesische Bank Verein, the Deutsche Treuhand Gesellschaft, and the Hanoversche Bank are included in the accounts now presented; but no credit has been taken for the dividends for the past year (1902), which will figure in our next balance-sheet.

The final settlement of the frontier question so long in dispute between Chili and Argentina, as also the improvement in the economic condition of the latter country, are satisfactory features of the past year, more particularly affecting the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, whose newly-established branch in Mexico is making good progress.

In response to representations made to them by members of the boards of various public companies, and in view of certain recent unsatisfactory disclosures, the Deutsche Treuhand Gesellschaft have decided to expand their sphere of operations, by undertaking the duties of Public Auditors. It is felt that the risks attending the heavy responsibilities at present resting upon individual members of Boards of Directors call for more complete safeguards than have been afforded by the practice hitherto followed, and it is hoped that, by adopting a system of skilled and professional audit, such as is considered in England and the United States to be indispensable in the case of public undertakings, a considerable advantage will accrue to the business community.

During the year under review the Gesellschaft für Elektrische Hoch- und Untergrundbahnen in Berlin (Electric Elevated and Underground Railways Company) have commenced working operations on the first section of their system with complete technical success and satisfactory financial results. The undertaking, which is well patronised by the public, has already fully established its claim to rank as an indispensable factor in the traffic arrangements of the German Metropolis.

The country traversed by the Anatolia Railway has again been favoured with satisfactory crops, the traffic receipts of the main line to Angora, for the first time in the history of the enterprise, approximating to the average amount of 14,000,000 per kilometre, guaranteed by the Turkish Government. This favourable result, achieved within the comparatively short period of a decade, has encouraged the Turkish Government, as also the railway company, to persevere with the gradual accomplishment of the programme already mapped out for the further extension of the Company's lines. At Haidar Pacha (near Scutari), the Constantinople terminus of the line, a modern harbour, provided with the latest appliances for handling goods, has been built, and will shortly be ready for traffic. Negotiations are proceeding in reference to the construction of the first section of the Bagdad Railway, in which Germany and other leading European countries will be interested.

The Vienna tramway system having, after lengthy negotiations, been purchased by the Vienna Municipality, we contracted for, and successfully issued on behalf of, that City a Four per Cent. Loan amounting to 285,000,000 kronen—say £11,875,000.

The Bank has also taken part in the issue of a Three per Cent. German Imperial Loan, Three per Cent. Prussian Consolidated State Loan, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Baden Railway Loan, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Württemberg Government Loan, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bavarian Government Loan, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Norwegian Government Loan, Four per Cent. Turkish Customs Bonds, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loans of the Municipalities of Bochum, Cassel, Charlottenburg, Halberstadt, Kiel, Königsberg, and Stettin, Four per Cent. Loans of the Municipalities of Remscheid, Elberfeld, Hann-Münden, and in many other operations of more or less local interest.

The gross profits for the year 1902, including the balance of £38,718 brought forward from 1901, amount to £1,712,638. After deducting all expenses, writing off £62,339 from Premises and Furniture Accounts, and making due provision for all bad and doubtful debts, there remains a net profit of £1,031,176, which it is proposed to appropriate, as above stated, carrying forward the balance of £39,188. The Reserve Funds, by the proposed addition of £65,617, will be brought up to a total of £2,764,164, equal to 34.55 per cent. of the Bank's fully-paid Capital of £8,000,000.

A. GWINNER.
R. KOCH.C. KLONNE.
P. MANKIEWITZ.

L. ROLAND-LUCKE.

M. STEINTHAL.

BERLIN, February, 1903.

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1902.

DR.	LIABILITIES.	Marks 20 = £1.	ASSETS.	CR.
To Capital	£8,000,000		By Cash	£2,940,462
Reserve Funds	2,698,547		Foreign Coin, Coupons, and Drawn Bonds in course of collection	844,165
Current Accounts and Deposits	36,416,449		Cash Balances with Banks and Bankers	3,968,166
Bills Payable	7,265,076		Bills Receivable	18,685,847
Unclaimed Dividends	1,264		Government, Railway, and other Securities	4,826,765
Dr. G. von Siemens Pension Fund	183,181		Current Accounts	15,245,060
Sundries	763		Loans	10,817,934
Profit and Loss Account	1,031,176		Syndicates	1,617,770
Contingent Liability on Guarantees given on account of Customers, £1,448,747			Bank Premises	649,361
			Furniture and Fittings	80
			Sundries	6
				£55,596,456
				£55,596,456

DR.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1902.		CR.
To General Expenses	£619,123	By Balance from 1901	£38,718
(Including £100,413 Taxes and Stamps)		Gross Profit for 1902:—	
Amount written off Furniture and Premises Accounts	62,339	Interest, Discount, Dividends, and Exchange	£922,710
Net Profit	1,031,176	Commission	459,363
		Profit on Investments and Sundries	295,847
			<u>1,673,620</u>
	<u>£1,712,638</u>		<u>£1,712,638</u>

After the General Meeting has been held, on March 30, 1903, and this report adopted, the London Agency, 4 George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C., will pay the 1902 Coupon, amounting to 11 per cent. on the nominal value of the shares, at the exchange of the day, less income tax.

The original report (in German) giving full and detailed information respecting the Bank's operations, investments, and accounts, may be obtained on application at the above address.

* The sterling figures throughout this report represent the original mark amounts, at the approximate exchange of M. 20, equal to £1.

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